The New-York Times.

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died from exhaustion shortly after having been taken from the wreck. All speak in the highest terms of the attention paid them and the humanity displayed by the officers and crews of both brig and bark; the former, conveying the women, was about to serve out her last ration of water, when, had not an opportune supply of provisions been received from a passing vessel, they must have been driven to great straits with hunger as well as thirst.

The bark *Ellen* had previously had all her boats stove in the gale, and every individual of those saved by her were drawn on board by lines thrown them, as she sailed through the drifting masses of drowning men—her Captain handling the vessel cautiously & sailor cutting, going aloft, getting clear away on her and shifting to leeward, further rules there him from those whom he could not see through the darkness of the night deafened. Their escape is chronicled in the annals of maritime disaster and relief. The officers of the *Empire City*, grieving for the loss of their brother officers, have yet a feeling of pride and satisfaction in knowing that they died at their posts striving to save life, to the last, and point to the fact that all the women and children were saved (not an English lost) as an instance of self-devotion, coolness and manliness unsurpassed, if equaled. Should Providence hereafter to place them in the same strait, they wish no nobler calling.

SURVIVORS OF CENTRAL AMERICA ON BOARD EMPIRE CITY.

TAKEN FROM BOWSPRIT BARE "ELLEN."

John N. Rainford, California,
Wm. Chase, Michigan,
John C. Taylor, Cohoes Falls, N. Y.,
Henry Brunwell, Tarwell county, Ill.,
Edward Morse, Boston,
F. A. Wells, Leyden, Mass.,
Douglas Rutherford, Wiscasset,
Julius Stetson, Kingston, Mass.,
John Cumming, Wisconsin,
Jacob Guencer, Watertown,
J. M. Casey, Arkansas,
Benj. Segur, St. Louis, Mo.,
Thos. McNeish, Bloomsburg, Pa.,
Henry T. O'Conor, Albany, N. Y.,
Henry Hartman, New-York,
Geo. Bruyn, Ulster county, N. Y.,
W. T. Fletcher, Maine,
Randolph Casey, California,
John McCabe, Ireland,
John George, England,
Chas. Reed, New-York,
R. M. Lee, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
Chas. A. Voss, Francistown, N. H.,
Henry Allard, Montreal.

CREW.

James M. Fraser, 2d officer,
Henry Keefer, 2d assistant engineer,
John Jones, fireman,
Ransley McCarty, coal passer,
Jim McKeogh, sailor,
Aaron R. Holcomb, saloon cook,
Henry Harrisburgh, ship cook.

Passengers 24
Crew 7
Total 31

Taken from the water after the ship foundered.

TAKEN FROM MAIN MASTER, OF MARINE, SAVED IN STEAMER'S BOATS.

Miss Smith, San Francisco.
Robert Hutchinson, Virginia.
Mrs. Segur and two children, St. Louis.
Henry Kimball, St. Lawrence County, N. Y.
Morgan Badgley, New-York.
Mrs. E. O'Conor, Albany, N. Y.
Lewis Borow, Albany, N. Y.
W. W. Geery, Jersey City.
Mrs. Mary Bailey, California.
Frank A. Jones, Sacramento, Cal.
Mrs. Virginia Stroh, San Francisco.
Miss Bowley and two children, San Francisco.
Mrs. Harris and child, San Francisco.
Mrs. Thayer and two children, San Francisco,
Mrs. McNeil, San Francisco.
Mrs. Bowley and two children, San Francisco,
Mrs. Mary Swan and child, San Francisco.
Mary Ann Rockwell, California.
Thos. Bride, California.
James Gallagher, New-York.
Thos. Fraser, New-York.
Wm. Plass, Hudson, N. Y.
Alex. Gardiner, Philadelphia.
Gaitan Testher, Genoa, Italy.
Mrs. Feland and three children, California.
Mrs. Small and child, Panama.
Miss O'Fallon and brother, San José.
Mrs. Reading, New-York.
Mrs. Caroline Shaw, California.
Mrs. F. Rahan, Belleville, Ill.
Edward Hodges, St. John, N. B.

CREW.

John Black, boatswain.
David Raymond, quartermaster.
Wm. Jackson, quartermaster.
Robert Long, quartermaster.
Finley Frazier, quartermaster.
Edward Brown, sailor.
John Davis, sailor.
Jas. McLane, sailor.
Fred. Brougham, sailor.
James Travis, sailor.
James Clark, sailor.
Richard Reed, sailor.
Henry Huntington, fireman.
John Clark, fireman.
Geo. Steward, fireman.
Ninety-two in all on board *Empire City*.

C. H. DENISON, Purser.

SURVIVORS NOT ON THE EMPIRE CITY.

Captain Thomas W. Badger, San Francisco.
Mrs. Badger, San Francisco.
A. J. Easton, San Francisco.
E. T. Brown, Sacramento.
C. Harvey, Placerville.
Wm. Stroh, San Francisco Minstrels, (lady on brig *Marine*,) San Francisco.
J. A. Forrester, Murphy's, California.
Oliver P. Manlove, Grant County, Wisconsin.
J. E. Clark, Polk County, Missouri.
John D. D. Eucuts, Oregon City, Oregon Territory.
George Brown, Ulster County, New-York.
James H. Rass, Mahoning County, Ohio.
Wm. N. Osborne, Isthmus of Panama.
J. M. Falleno, Cincinnati, Ohio.
A. Aguto, Lima, Peru.
Henry Halcon, Montreal, Canada.
Wm. Irpe, Wisconsin.
J. M. Casey, Arkansas.
John N. Crafts, Maine.
S. Caldwell, New-York.
Benj. Sager, St. Louis.
Edward Moore, Boston.
Jas. Jackson, Missouri.
B. H. Ridley, Maine.
Jabez Howes, San Francisco.
Samuel W. Lock, Maine,
Adolph Frederick, San Francisco.
Henry H. Childs, New-York.
Charles Vose.
John D. Ewen.
Benj. S. Colwell.
H. Holland.
William Ede.

PERSONS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN ON THE CENTRAL AMERICA, AND SUPPOSED LOST.

William Lee, Canada.
Benjamin Colt, Hancock County, Ill.
Hansen Herne, Missouri.
John Berne, Missouri.
Mr. Martin, California.
Richard Wilton, Quincy, Ill.
Jas. B. Birch, (U. S. M. Con't.) Fall River.
Gabriel Brush, (baggage master,) New-York.
Charles Taylor, North Carolina.
Samuel Shawes, San Francisco.
Dr. Ragsdel, San Francisco.
Dr. Gibbs and Mr. Marin, California.
Mr. Parker, San Francisco.
Mr. Barker, Boston.
Purser Hoskins, (brother of the late Secretary of the Navy,) North Carolina.
Mr. Wyatt, Sacramento.
Purser Hunt, of the steamer *Central America*, New-York.
Mr. Hall, (brother of the Purser,) California.

Mr. Van Rensselaer, first officer of steamer.
Capt. W. Herndon, U. S. N., Commander of the steamer, and
James F. Tennison, doctor of the steamer.
William Barnes, New-York.
Mr. O'Conner, type-founder, New-York.
William Young, Ohio.
Mr. Robinson.
Son of Mr. Robinson.
Peterse, (colored,) Bermuda.
Mr. Fallon.
Mr. McNeil, hardware, San Francisco.
Samuel Swan.
Mr. Hawley.
James Burke, stage line, San Francisco.
Mr. Stevens, Jersey City.
J. V. Hutchinson, Massachusetts.
Mr. Phillips, a German, who was going to Europe with treasure.
Lawrence Darcy, on his way to his children in Pennsylvania.
Henry Dean, parents reside in this City.
George Gale, father a brewer in New-York.
Mr. Mack.
Captain Dyer.
Mr. Holly, bound to Pittsburg.
Wilson White, Scotland.
Dr. Yeny.
Mr. Smith, Aspinwall.
Mr. Zerrell, San Francisco.
Mr. Lowe, Nevada, Cal.
Mr. Van Havel, Penn Valley, Cal.
Mr. Roberts, Grass Valley, Cal.
Henry Duesenbury, &c.

A Scotchman, name unknown, who was returning to New-York, having been Sailing-Master on board a United States surveying schooner on the Pacific station.

Robert Taylor, of Wisconsin, miner, about 28 years of age; had been in California about eight months.

James Woodworth, of Keokuk, Iowa, about 26 years of age, and unmarried; miner.

David Stewart, of Maysville, Ohio, 24 years of age; unmarried; had been in California about two years.

John Leech, of Stockbridge, Mass., 47 years of age; was on his way home, having left two sons in Grass Valley, Cal.

Johnson Carr, of Claremont, Marion County, Va.; miner.

Stephen Means, of Portland, Maine, about thirty years of age; late of Mammoth-bar Flats, near Sacramento, in business with his brother as blacksmith and shoemaker. He had sold out his business, and leaving his brother to wind up his affairs and forward the proceeds, was proceeding home to Portland, where he had a wife and two children, in the expectation of sharing the fruits of his labors in California.

Charles Gilkis, farmer, of Portland, Maine, and late of Spilcer County, Cal., about 33 years of age.

James Gilkis, about 26 years of age, brother of the above.

These two young men, both unmarried, had been very successful in business, and were returning home without having apprised their friends of their intention, wishing, as they said, to take them by surprise.

John Rudwell, tavern-keeper, of Grass Valley, California. (His wife was saved.)

So far as is known at present the

Number saved is 129
Known to have been on board and supposed lost 89

Besides the crew, whose names we published on Friday morning.

A HOPE THAT OTHERS HAVE BEEN RESCUED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

A dispatch to the Petersburg *Express* from Norfolk yesterday, says that the passengers saved by the *Marine* think that others have been rescued, as they saw several lights in the distance on the fatal night. They entertain strong hopes of the safety of Captain Hanscom, who was on the wheel-house when the ship went down. He was last seen clinging to a plank, struggling manfully for life.

When the survivors by the *Marine* entered the parlor of the National Hotel, Norfolk, thrilling scenes were presented. Ladies would look around, and fail ing to recognize husband, brother or son, would give utterance to their grief in long cries, or fall helpless to the floor. The scene was distressing in the extreme, and beggars description.

A meeting of citizens was held for the relief of the distressed, at which $800 were raised. The clothing stores were thrown open and apparel furnished to many who were nearly naked.

Chief-Engineer Asbury publishes a card on Monday asking a suspension of opinion.

Dr. Harvey, of Placerville, awards great credit to Capt. Hanscom and all the officers except Chief-Engineer Asbury. They stood by their posts nobly and went down with the ship.

Great praise is also awarded to Capt. Johnson, of the *Ellen*, and his men.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 20.

The Southern Telegraph line is down beyond Columbus, Ga., and the Norfolk line is not opened on Sunday.

THE CHIEF ENGINEER ABSENT.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 20.

Mr. Asbury, chief engineer of the *Central America*, left here this evening for New-York. He says he is ready to meet any investigation that may be ordered as to his conduct in leaving the vessel or the manner in which he performed his duties. He says he left in the boat by the Captain's orders, to arrange with the Captain of the brig *Marine* to bring his vessel closer; and that the crew of the boats refused to return to the steamer with him, all deserting the boats.

He says that the engines were stopped by the rapid rising of the water, making it impossible to get at the coal. He, however, gives no explanation why all the pumps on the ship were out of order, and the donkey engine unserviceable.

A number of destitute widows and orphans are here, and collections are making for their relief. Two thousand dollars was subscribed for this purpose at Norfolk.

APPEARANCE OF THE PASSENGERS.

As the rescued passengers of the lost steamer saved their lives, but lost everything else, their appearance on board the *Empire City*, as she came into port, was such as to betoken the extreme poverty of their condition and painfully to recall the suffering through which they had passed. The men were so thinly clad that many of them feared to encounter the exposure of the deck, and the women were forced to make apologies for their destitute and ragged appearance to the visitors that came on board. The children, except those which were small enough to be placed in their mother's arms, were nearly naked, and many of them crying.

The men wore rough flannel shirts, such as they were able to procure from the sailors, and some of them were destitute both of shoes for their feet and hats for their heads. The ladies, on going from the sinking steamer to the brig, were not allowed to carry with them anything which might encumber or unduly load the life-boats. Even their thick shawls were necessarily denied to them, and very few wore away their bonnets. They could choose only one suit of clothes, and could take it with them only by wearing it.

On board the brig they of course could not be supplied from a lady's wardrobe, and were compelled to wrap themselves with sheets, bed-quilts or blankets to shield themselves from the coldness of the weather. Many of the sheets were cut up to make underclothes for the children, and rags were tied around the feet of those that had no shoes. When the dresses of the ladies became dirty, there was no chance of washing them, as they had no change of garments to substitute for them in the meantime.

As the brig was met at Hampton Roads by the *Empire City*, the resources of Norfolk were not placed at their disposal; and they gained by their transfer to the steamer little more than larger cabin-room and better berths to sleep in. They, of course, had more to eat at the table of Capt McGowan, than Capt. Burt had been able to offer them; but they were not able to array themselves in clean or decent clothes until their arrival in this City. One man was in so rugged a condition that a stranger, who saw him after he had arrived with others at Lovejoy's Hotel, went voluntarily and procured for him an entire suit of good clothes.

The faces of the men, women and children were brown, as if they had come from long exposure to a burning sun. The skin had peeled off in various places all over their necks and hands. Many of them were also, particularly the children, suffering from exacting blisters, occasioned, in some degree, by contact with the salt water.

THE SCENE ON THE WATER—THRILLING SCENES.

But the most interesting feature in the narrative of the terrible catastrophe, is the description of the night passed on the bosom of the ocean by those who were ultimately rescued by the *Ellen*. Mr. Gannon, a most intelligent passenger, has given us a thrilling account of the fearful scene. He was one of the hundreds who had supplied themselves with life-preservers, pieces of plank, &c., and preferred to await the ship's going down to leaping overboard in anticipation of her fate. When she went down stern foremost, after giving three lurches that made every timber quiver, and which were to every quaking heart as the throes that instantly preceded her dissolution, he was drawn with the rest on board of her some twenty or twenty-five feet beneath the surface. He heard no shriek, nothing but the seething rush and hiss of waters that closed above her as she hurried, almost with the speed of an arrow, to her ocean bed. Night had closed in before the vessel sank, and he was sucked in by the whirlpool caused by her swift descent, to a depth that in its seeming was unfathomable, and into a darkness that he had never dreamed of. Compared with it, the blackest night, without moon or star, was as the broad noonday. He was rather stunned than stifled, and his sensations on coming to the surface were almost as painful, from their reaction, as those which he endured at the greatest depth to which he sank. When he became conscious, after the lapse of a minute or two, he could distinguish every object around him for a considerable distance. The waves as they rose and fell, revealed a crowd of human heads. Those unfortunates who had lost their life-preservers or planks while under water, owing to the force of the whirlpool, were frantically snatching at the broken pieces of the wreck, which, breaking from the ship as she continued to descend, leapt above the surface, and fell back with a heavy splash. Their cries arose, that mingled into one inarticulate wail, and then the hustler and less terrified shouted for assistance to the bark *Marine*, which was far beyond hailing distance. The waves dashed them one against another, at first, but speedily they began to separate, and the last farewells were taken. One man called to another, in our informant's hearing, "If you are saved, FRANK, send my love to my dear wife," but the friend appealed to, answered only with a gurgle of the throat. He was washed off his plank, and perished as his companion spoke. Many were desirous of separating themselves as far as possible from the rest, being fearful lest some desperate struggler might seize hold of them, and drag them under. Others, afraid of their loneliness, called to their neighbors to keep together. Generally, they strove to cheer each other, as long as they remained within hearing, and when the roar of the waves drowned all but the loudest shouting, the call of friendship, or the cry of despair, was heard in the distance, and infused confidence, or increased dismay, in many a failing bosom.

It was when he had drifted far from the companionship of any of his fellows in misfortune, that Mr. GEORGE began to realize his situation. The night was quite dark. Occasionally, as the driving clouds parted and gave a glimpse of sky, a star or two would be visible, but this was very seldom and offered but the faintest gleam of hope that the morning would dawn fair and calm. The swell of the sea was great, and successively the poor floaters, holding on to their planks with the energy of despair, were riding on the brink of a precipice and buried in a deep valley of water. Our informant, like many of the rest, was seized with the fear of sharks. Respiration was very difficult, owing to the masses of water which were constantly dashed upon them, as wave after wave rolled by. For two or three hours the water was not unpleasantly cold, and it was not till about 1 *o'clock on the morning of Sunday*, when they had been nearly five hours in the water, and a fresh, chilling wind arose, that their limbs began to feel benumbed.

Some of the incidents described to us as occurring before or about that time were truly thrilling. One man, feeling in solitude, and terrified at his loneliness, after shouting himself hoarse to find a companion, saw at length a man with two life-preservers fastened about his body drifting towards him. His heart leapt with joy at the welcome sight, for the feeling of desolation which had overcome him was terrible to endure. He called to the other to join him, if possible, and made every exertion to meet him half way. Them was no reply, but the other drifted nearer and nearer. A wave threw them together. They touched. The living man shrieked in the face of a corpse. The other had been drowned by the dash of the billows, or had perished from exhaustion.

When, rising and falling with the swell of the waves, the lights of the bark *Ellen* were first discerned by the survivors in the water, the thrill of hope that at once filled every breast amounted, it may well be believed, to a perfect ecstasy. Let Mr. GEORGE speak for all. He says: "I never felt so thankful in all my life. I never knew what gratitude was before. I do not know whether I cried or not, but I know I was astonished to hear my own laughter ringing in my ears. I did not know why I laughed. That verse, "God moves in a mysterious way," kept passing in and out of me—through me, rather, as if I had been the pipe of an organ. It did not come to me by my own volition, but somehow made me remember it. When the lights approached nearer, a score of voices sprang up around me, crying "Ship ahoy," "Boat ahoy," and then I began to shout too. And I had never any doubt that I should be saved, till I saw the lights pass by, about half a mile from where I was, and recede in the distance. Then I began to give myself up for lost indeed. But I slowly drifted toward her again, till I could make out her hull and one of her masts, and presently I floated close to her, and shouted, and was taken up. When I got on the deck I could not stand. I did not know till then, how exhausted I was.

Our informant, before he was thus happily rescued, encountered six men clinging to a log of wood, two of whom were washed off in his sight, within a short distance of the bark. The others must have afterwards shared the same fate, as they were not taken on board the bark and were never again seen.

Psychologists probably will be able to account for one fact that has come to our knowledge, connected with this night of terror. We heard a passenger describe his sensations in this wise: "I guess I had been about four hours in the water, and had floated away from the rest, when the waves ceased to make any noise, and I heard my mother say, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?' I had not thought of it for twenty years at least. It had gone clean out of my mind. I had a sister that died of consumption more than thirty years ago, and when she was sick—I was a boy of eleven or so—a neighbor had sent her some early hot-house grapes. Well, those grapes were left in a room where I was, and—I ought to have been skinned alive for it, little rascal that I was—I devoured them all. Mother came in and when I had gone to bed, when she couldn't find the fruit for sister to moisten her mouth with in the night, and said, 'Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?' I did not add to the meanness of my conduct by telling a lie. I owned up, and my mother went away in tears, but without flogging me. It occasioned me a qualm of conscience for many a year after; but, as I said, for twenty years at least I had not thought of it, till when I was floating about benumbed with cold I heard it as plain as ever I heard her voice in my life—I heard mother say "Johnny, did you eat sister's grapes?" I don't know how to account for it. It did not scare me though. I thought it was a passage of my death.

Of men placed in extraordinary positions of peril we instinctively desire to know the sensations, thoughts, all the mental, all the physical phenomena. We try to imagine how the man feels who is to be hanged in the morning—how the man felt who went over the American Falls at Niagara, a year or two ago, who was clinging all day to the root of a tree, with his awful fate staring him in the face. So it is a part of our nature to be curious respecting the feelings of men situated as these men were, tossed for hours on a stormy sea, certain to perish before long of hunger, if not of cold, exhaustion or drowning, unless picked up by some passing vessel.

We questioned nearly all the passengers of the *Central America* arrived yesterday by the *Empire City*, and received various replies. We found no one who would confess to a dread of death *per se*. One thought of his family, his friends, and struggled for life for their sakes. Another wished to live that he might enjoy the treasure which he had stowed away on his person, and which would be saved if he was. A third, who had lost everything, wanted to begin life anew, and make his fortune over again. A species of fatalism consoled some. If their time was come it was come, and they saw their comrades in misfortune fall in their last struggle and sink, with scarcely a pang. One man told us he went *to sleep* in the water.

Of the hundreds who rose to the surface after the steamer sank, only those who were rescued by the *Ellen*,—forty-nine in number,—seem to have survived the horrors of that awful night. Many who imagined they had securely fastened their life-preservers about them, found after having been sucked down by the whirlpool created by the sinking ship, that not only the life-preservers, but their own clothes were torn from them. And without some support, there was no living in that fearful sea. The ablest swimmer could not have lasted these waves longer than a minute. And those who retained their life-preservers, and those who seized on planks and other portions of the wreck, were not, it must be supposed, in more than three hundred instances, able to survive the next few hours, amid the surging of the waves, the driving of the wind, and the chill of the water. On Tuesday morning, when daylight broke, very few could be seen, who, of course, were immediately rescued; but though the *Ellen* cruised about for several hours, no more were to be found. A few were saved, the sea claimed all the rest.

CAPT. BADGER'S STATEMENT.

Captain BADGER, one of the rescued passengers of the *Central America*, states that the gale increased until 2 o'clock on Friday, the 11th inst., when it was perceived that the engine had stopped; and the ship fell off into the trough of the sea, which caused her to make considerable water around her ice shaft and the ice lower dead light. It was afterwards ascertained that the cause of the stoppage of the engines was the neglect of the fire and engine department of getting coal along from the bunkers to the fire-room fast enough to keep up the fires, consequently, all the engines stopped, as well as all the pumps attached to the engines. The deck pumps were out of order, and, at Capt. BADGER'S suggestion, commanders were organized, while the steward's gangs and deck-hands went down to pass the coal along. By this time the fires were put out, and the water became so heated in the hold of the ship, and the steam engendered was so great that they were compelled to abandon passing the coal. The ship then lay at the mercy of the waves, but still did not labor hard. We then started several gangs at bailing as the only hope of saving the ship. At my suggestion the Captain ordered the foremast to be cut away, which was done about 6 o'clock. From 4 o'clock till 6 the water was kept at bay. An attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey boiler. Barrels were torn and thrown into the furnace to raise the steam to start the pumps, but all to no avail. The utmost I could not learn. A drag was prepared but failed, and the ship continued to the trough of the sea. Bailing still went on vigorously and was kept up all night by gangs, who were changed as often as they became exhausted.

Towards morning the seas were beginning to fall, and the water to increase and grow up in the hold of the ship. At 4 o'clock on the morning of Saturday, the 12th, the gale abated, with a heavy sea running.

They were encouraged by myself and others with the assurance that the ship would hold out. Every passenger remained cool, and seemed to forget his danger in the united efforts to save the vessel. There was no weeping or exhibition of despair, even on the part of the females. At eight o'clock another attempt was made to raise steam in the donkey-boiler, to pump the ship, but without avail.

One proposed to bor the pumps, but on inquiry no carpenter or tools could be found, and the water gained rapidly. The ice shaft was shrouded in heavy blankets to stop the leak, but the water burst through. At 9 o'clock on Saturday a sail was reported to windward, and at half-past three she came under the stern. Boats immediately were lowered, but were stove instantly by the sea. Three boats still remained, one in a bad condition. At 4 o'clock the work of removing the ladies and children to the deck of the *Marine* was commenced. The brig being much lighter than the ship, had by this time drifted away to leeward. The distance was considerable, and the boats were long in making the trips, and there being a heavy sea, but few could be carried at a time. After sending the ladies and children, the engineer and some some fifteen others went on board the brig. By this time it was dark. The work of bailing was still kept on, but the water gained faster and faster upon the vessel. As the boats successively approached the ship, a simultaneous rush was made by the passengers to get on board, and it was apprehended that the boats would be filled and sink. It was now dark. About three hours before the sinking of the ship, a schooner was drawn up for our stern, but could not render any assistance for fear of boats. The work of bailing went on until want of boats. The work of bailing went on until within an hour of her going down. Two boats of the above vessel were now seen far to leeward. Rockets were fired from the wheel but went downward. The immediate sinking of the ship followed. Capt. HANSCOM remained on the wheel up to the moment of her going down, which

[Continued on Eighth Page.]

the stern fanaticism of their earlier days, be able to steel back as they did at Nauvoo, and consecrate their Temple only to abandon it. Never within the habitation of a Government or a people like that of the United States can the Mormon creed flourish. No civilized community can tolerate for any length of time its abominations. Only in some island of the sea remote from human and humane contact, in the form of religious despotism, can Mormonism fulfill freely its ends, viz: the subordination of many to the passions, interests, and caprices of a few; the degradation of woman, and the enslaving of men; the work of devil in the name of the Lord.

The Tabernacle in which the Mormons of Salt Lake City now worship, also stands within the Temple yard, and behind it the Consecration House in which are collected legal contraries to Venus, if war these could impose them. The Tabernacle is a long low building of adobe, with no pretension to architectural effect. Inside it has precisely the design of an immense cylinder cut in half—the walls and ceiling following in the same manner arch from the floor. It will seat between three and four thousand. The pulpit, or stand, occupies the middle of one side of the house, and the seats rise like those of an amphitheatre in every direction from it. In the immediate vicinity of the Temple Block the buildings of the Church and City is transacted. The streets respectively bounding it are called North, East, South and West Temple-streets. Facing the Temple Block, from the south in the right corner, is the Tithing-office, where, in my day, Bishop Hoagland was always on hand to receive the tithing of every one's wares, be it great or small.

It was in reference to this tithing that I heard Brigham one day pour out awful curses upon the delinquent Mormons. He has a rich variety but in wonder, &c. Anent [illegible] vocabulary, where [illegible] so many names [illegible] and brimstone, Brigham inquired of his audience: "Do you want to know how I [illegible] that?" It is the Revelation of my Elder Brother, Jesus Christ."

A friend of my own remarked: "If this be true, how damnably the family has degenerated." The tithing office is a long building with a plain front, painted in imitation of stone, and covered by the roof. The third was occupied in 1855 by the firm Holmes, successors to Livingston & Co. Hooper & Co., afterwards Thomas H. Williams & Co. Williams' career has already been given in the Times. I added to his nothing to the shame and disgrace that must have brought upon himself, and only wish for him in his Gentile life some consolation under circumstances more current which has ended, after years of devotion to Mormonism, in the debauchery of his daughter, his own ruin pecuniarily—and, if he has any feeling left, a broken heart.

The rear of the Tithing building was occupied as the Post-Office—an institution established there by our Government for the express purpose of giving Brother Brigham an opportunity to indulge his fancy for reading other people's correspondence. This taste of his we fairly proved, and at the same time gave him an opportunity to get our opinion of him in language more truthful than complimentary. On the opposite corner from the Tithing-house, diagonally, stands a building which Brother Brigham has dedicated in some way into a Government affair. Here the Legislature formerly met. The Clerk's office of the Supreme and District Courts, and the Territorial Library, are or were also here.

Brother Appleby, now the Editor of the *Mormon*, and President of the Church in the Atlantic States, was in 1855 Clerk of the Court. Often have we held long conversations in his office on Mormonism—*et cetera*—*et cetera*. In those days Brother Appleby was regarded as a very moderate Mormon—opposed to polygamy, which he did not practice. We looked upon him as the most open and promising of his class. He is wonderfully changed since his advent in New-York, not for the better. I well remember hearing in the Court-room of this building a remarkably bold speech made by Harnitz, late Secretary of the Territory, who was massacred by the Cheyenne Indians some months since. It was in a case of replevin brought by a Gentile merchant, C. A. Perry, to recover from the Sheriff his goods, seized to enforce payment of a most outrageous and thieving tax levied only on the Gentiles. Harnitz, after an admirable and close argument on all the legal points, said, *"My client has been liberal in his charities. He and his friends upon whom you have levied are few in numbers. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints does not lack hope or imagination. I hope it is not going to lack fear."*

On the corner, to the right of this building, still facing Temple Block, is the house of Ezra P. Benson, one of the Twelve Apostles. This apostle has been abroad, doing good service as a missionary, and his temporal affairs gave little outward sign of wealth. They improved rapidly after his return. His house is large, built of stone, I believe, and was occupied by several families. Immediately in rear of Benson, lived Jedediah M. Grant, lately, deceased, one of Brigham's two confidential advisers, the third President of the Church, and Mayor of the city. His house is a very pretty white cottage, with a piazza, surrounded by neat outbuildings. It sets back from the street, and the yard is prettily laid out, and inclosed by a neat white paling. Jedediah had embraced polygamy moderately—having only three wives, if I remember rightly. In person, he was a tall, thin, regular-looking man, of acute, vigorous intellect, a thorough-paced scoundrel, and the most essential blackguard in the pulpit. Among all the Leaders, this is saying a great deal.

It is said he owed his rapid rise and high position in the Church to his great power of denunciation, and was, sometimes called "Brigham's *sledge-hammer*." To the south of Grant's residence the houses were built closely together for a few blocks, and here were the principal stores. Prominent among them those of Livingston, Kingaid & Co. and J. M. Hockaday, at present U. S. District-Attorney for Utah.

Every Gentile will remember those houses with pleasure, and recall the genial hospitality always extended by the gentlemen of the respective firms. Hockaday has been ruined by the Mormons, openly robbed of property to the amount of fully one hundred thousand dollars. Every man who knows him will join me in saying that he is as clever a gentleman and as honest a man as there is in the world. On the same street, and but few steps beyond the Tithing-house, stands the residence of Brigham Young—"The Lion House." His own immediate portion is on the right hand, as we face it, a handsome building of two stories. On the left in the front of the harem, unfinished in my day. Between these two wings are two small offices connected with the main building. Over the doors a sign indicates President's Office and Governor's Office. In rear of the house, and running far up the cañon, which is watered by a small stream, Brigham has two fruit orchards and hot houses, and his pleasure grounds. He is an excellent manager, and the whole bears the marks of great love and considerable taste. In rear of the Tabernacle, on the slope of the mountain inclosing the valley, is the residence of Heber C. Kimball, First Counselor and Second President of the Church. His house is large, containing a great number of his women. The grounds are laid out with some little care, but the house is not ambitious in its exterior. The interior, we are told, was principally occupied by small dormitories for the wives of this bald lecher, whom he visited as the fancy seized him. It was supposed that Kimball had about seventy or eighty women. It was his own remark that he "counted them by scores." In various parts of the city we see the chimneys of [illegible] The Latter Day Saint likes his whiskey as well as the Gentile. Mormon whisky used to be made of wheat, and with a little age was as good as need be. At the extreme northern end of the town a rough bath-house stood where could be obtained hot or cold sulphur baths, delicious and refreshing. The springs are but a short distance from the city, to which the water is brought in pipes roughly made of bored logs. In every part of the city efforts had been made to grow shade trees, but with poor success.

Opposite the west corner of the Temple block is the large fine house of Wilford Woodruff, one of the "Twelve." I could never discover that Woodruff had any other qualification for his high position except an inordinate fancy for very young virgins, which he soon got over, and disposed of to some one else. Singularly enough his title was the Banker of the Gospel. Opposite Woodruff, in a modest cemetery house, resided Orson Pratt, the great natural mathematician of the Mormons. From the appearance of his premises, Orson had not figured himself so well up in the peculiarly way as the others, and, I dislike not, he had but one wife. Probably this was the cause of his ill deserts. His namesake, Parley P., whom the prairie wolves devoured near Fort Smith the other day, after McLean had done the world the service, as since him, lived a mile farther down the street. He rejoiced in eight wives, and was ready to take a dozen for the shiek as Brother Brigham advised it. Outside of the wall, on the bench or terrace overlooking the city from the north, stands the arsenal, a substantial building. Its contents I never learned.

The only other building worthy of note is a neat white cottage, formerly occupied by Brannan, but now the residence of his eldest son, Isaac Mis-sionary to England. This cottage is near the new Presidential mansion, and when I visited Utah, overlooked a host of miserable log-cabins, badly roofed, where lived many thirty or forty of the miserable women who served to discolor the amorous heart of the Prophet, Priest and Seeker.

Just outside the walls of this city, on the side of the mountain, is the city graveyard. It is called by the mormons "The Place of Broken Hearts." It is an indisputable fact that, when, after the establishment of the settlement as Great Salt Lake, and polygamy began to be openly practiced, many young wives of those modern satyrs died of this blight had come upon them, until the grated tombs so numerous as to receive the name of the "Place of Broken Hearts." Lest this should generate an expectation, let me say that my authority is undoubted, and that the fact is patent to any resident of Salt Lake City who chooses to inform himself.

Passing Brigham's office, our attention is attracted to an iron bedstead fastened on the roof. Upon inquiry it is ascertained to be the place from which Brigham, lying prostrate, received his revelations. The bedstead, therefore, is properly regarded as sacred in the eyes of all good Mormons. In 1855, Salt Lake City contained about 12,000 inhabitants, and realized to some extent our idea of "Bus in arte." In entering the Mormon city, a stranger is struck with the excitement of the men, the number and ruddiness of the children, the ugliness of the women, and the great number of "in the way that ladies love to be who are their lords." The creed of the Church is "Increase and multiply, and raise up a generation unto the Lord"—or as an irreverent rhymster, not having before him the fear of the Danites, expresses it—

"But Brigham said, with accent sweet,
Just take of wives a score;
A woman cannot get to Heaven
Unless she turns a w——e."

This description of the Mormon city cannot be better concluded than in the words of one of Brigham's daughters, who said one day in conversation, *"If Salt Lake City was only roofed over, it would be the biggest house in the world."* The authority is good, and not to be questioned by Gentile unbelievers.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Constitutional Convention.

THIRD DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lecompton, K. T., Wednesday, Sept. 9, 1857.

The Convention met at 10 A. M.

The President was accompanied to the Chair by Rev. John J. Mague, the chaplain.

When the assemblage had been called to order, the chaplain was introduced to the Convention, and, after returning his most sincere thanks for the honor of his appointment, offered the following prayer:

"May the Lord God, in his infinite wisdom, imbue this Convention and each of its members with the same spirit with which he inspired Washington, Jefferson, Quincy Adams and the immortal Patrick Henry."

The minutes of the previous session were then read, said, after considerable emendations, erasures and additions, approved. The president undertook to supervise the daily record for the future.

Several members who had not before been in attendance, were sworn in.

Mr. Thos. J. Keys, from the Committee on Rules and Regulations, presented a series of rules for the government of the Convention and arranging the order of business.

After reading the rules, Mr. Keys submitted an additional one which, he said, had been handed to him by one of the members of the Committee, prohibiting smoking in the apartment during the hours of session. This led to an earnest discussion, which was terminated by the declaration on the part of Mr. A. W. Jones, of Douglas, that he had written the resolution as a joke, directed against Col. J. D. Henderson, who was then smoking, and that he not only did not expect that it would be passed, but had hardly thought it such an one as would be offered. The resolution was withdrawn.

After some discussion as to the proper mode of disposing of the report of the Committee on Rules and Regulations, it was eventually resolved, on the motion of Mr. Dolman, of Nemaha, that it be received, and one hundred copies of it printed for the use of the members.

Major L. S. Bolins, of Douglas, moved that the Convention now proceed to the election of a public printer. Carried.

Mr. Bolins nominated for the office Col. J. D. Henderson, of the Leavenworth *Journal*; he urged Mr. Henderson's election in terms of high personal compliment, and spoke of the political course and mechanical execution of that journal in a style of lofty compliment.

Mr. Donovan, of Johnson County, placed in nomination Mr. G. S. Hall, of the Tecumseh *Note Book*, whose services he said, though not of so long duration as Colonel Henderson's, had been equally as valuable to the party which the Convention represented.

Mr. Stalb, of Doniphan, nominated Mr. Thos. J. Keys.

Mr. Keys declined, on the ground that a few weeks since the opposite party had indulged in thefts which, if carried into execution, would not leave him in possession of a press a week hence.

Mr. Reynolds, of Atchison, did not expect to support Mr. Keys' *Constitutionalist* in this matter, but he hardly thought Mr. Keys' press would go in the river this Fall.

Mr. Ingalls, of Marshall, Mr. Walker, of Douglas, and several others, spoke on the Convention the propriety of postponing the consideration of the subject until some future occasion, so as to save the incurring of extravagant debts, which their constituents would have to pay, and on motion of the former, the election of a public printer was made the special order for Thursday morning.

Mr. Hugh S. Moore, of Leavenworth, moved that a Committee consisting of seven members be appointed to draft a constitution for the State of Kansas, and report the same to this Convention on the —— day of ——, or as soon thereafter as possible.

This resolution being simply seconded, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the Convention,

Judge McKown, of Calhoun, thought the motion of the gentleman from Leavenworth (Mr. Moore) was quite an unusual mode of proceeding, and offered a resolution providing that the President of the Convention be required without delay to appoint Standing Committees, to the number of five each, who should report to the Convention upon the several heads of the Constitution following, to wit:

1 State Boundaries,	10 Religion,
2 Bill of Rights,	11 Finance,
3 Division of Powers,	12 Education,
4 Legislative Powers,	13 Internal Improvements,
5 Executive Powers,	14 Slavery,
6 Judiciary,	15 Amendments,
7 Elections,	16 On Enumeration,
8 Militia,	17 Call for another Convention,
9 Inferior Officers,	

Mr. Hascall, of Atchison, moved the adoption of another Committee on Miscellaneous Provisions.

These, Judge McKown said, were all the general heads embraced in the Constitutions of Illinois and Virginia, which, after an attentive examination of all the constitutions, he had found to be the best.

Mr. Moore made a speech in reply, in the course of which he asserted, with eloquent emphasis, that he had disregarded every precedent in order to bring the subject before the Convention in its simplest form, and hoped that the resolution of the gentleman from Doniphan (Judge McKown) would be laid on the table.

Judge McKown replied that it was an observation generally made by philosophers, that we had two sources of knowledge, our own reflection and the reflection of others. He was hardly so rash as to depend entirely on his reflection, especially in a matter of such infinite importance to the country as the forming of a Constitution for Kansas. He went back to the great lights of the early days of the Republic, and to the Constitutions which had been matured through the wisdom of ages, and he had been guided somewhat by them. In reading the reports of the Topeka Convention, he now recollected distinctly that the resolution calling that body into business on the Constitution was almost precisely the same as that now introduced by the gentleman from Leavenworth, and he thought at the time that it was a very clumsy and ill-gotten up thing.

The chairman decied the whole debate to be out of order, inasmuch as it was base on a resolution to lay on the table.

Mr. Wells, of Douglas, got leave to address the Convention, and opposed the adoption of Judge McKown's resolution, on the ground that the Convention had not yet been thoroughly organized. He submitted a certificate from the Territorial Secretary, affirming the receipt of returns showing the election of Mr. Judson, as member of the Convention from Franklin county, in which neither a census had been taken nor an apportionment had been made. This certificate, after some discussion, was referred to the committee on the irregular elected delegation from Anderson county, who promised to report definitely to-morrow.

Judge McKown's resolution was then laid on the table by a large vote.

On motion of Major Vandenburgh the rules and regulations for the Convention that had been reported by the committee appointed for the purpose, were adopted unanimously. After passing a resolution appointing a committee to confer with the official reporter as to the manner in which the report should be made, and the terms for which it should be furnished, the Convention resolved to meet henceforth at 9 o'clock every morning, and then adjourn for the day till that hour on Thursday.

P. E. C.

[By Telegraph.]

St. Louis, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The Kansas correspondent of the *Democrat* says that Messrs. Gilpatrick and Campbell, Free-State delegates to the Constitutional Convention, elected from districts in which no census was taken, were not really refused seats, but that investigation into their cases was indefinitely postponed. That correspondent adds: "The object of the adjournment of the Convention was said to be to allow the Business Committee time to make reports and prepare an address, but its real object was for the purpose of framing a violent Pro-Slavery Constitution. If such a one were made public at present, the case of the National Democracy in the Northern States, where elections are soon to be held, would be seriously damaged. They also wish to do nothing to deter the Free-State Party from participating in the coming elections."

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior—The late Commercial Panic—Religious Festivities—Yellow Fever among the Spanish Fleet, &c.

The United States Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, D. W. Smith, Commander, from New Orleans on the 12th, and Havana on the 15th inst., arrived at this port on Saturday at 1 P. M.

The late panic in commercial circles of Havana has subsided, but business is still dull. Stock of sugar about 200,000 boxes, and holders refuse to sell at the reduced prices. Very little doing in exchange. On London is quoted at 10@11 per cent.; on New-York 1 per cent. discount at 60 days. Freights dull, vessels leaving in ballast.

The murderers of the officers and crew of the brig *Albion*, on the 24th August, previously reported, were sent home to Portland on the 14th inst. by the American brig *R. H. Knight*, Capt. Lucomb.

The *Warrior* brings $125,000 in specie.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Havana, Monday, Sept. 14.

Last Tuesday we had a grand Church festival in Regla in honor of the Nativity of the Mother of God, who, by the by, is represented as a *negress!* This is intended for the black population, who undoubtedly feel more religious when in presence of a goddess of their own hue. The image is quite a favorite among the sailors, too, if we may judge from the number present on the occasion of the ceremony, and the innumerable offerings brought to her shrine, consisting chiefly of oil and wax tapers, besides the customary offerings of silver legs, arms and other ornamentable parts of the human frame, with engravings of the peculiar disease miraculously cured by the powerful intercession of the Virgin and the aid of medicine together. It was quite a joyous day in Regla, and the whole town was gayly decked with the flags of all nations. The procession was like all the others that I have seen, with this difference—that Africa predominated. How will Archbishop Huerres explain this anomaly of the Virgin's color?

The commercial news from your city has had a dampening effect on the spirits of the speculators here to such a degree that if prices do not rise we will hardly know who we can trust. Hopes had been buoyed up with the bad accounts of the Louisiana crop recently published in the Spanish papers of this city, and the war in India. If, however, sugar must fall to its level it will crush a great many houses in this country. Stocks in consequence, are extremely dull, and, though I see you requote from the *Diario*, I can assure you that the buyers are very scarce. Some of the banks particularly those which hold the speculators' paper, must wind up in November. The six millions loan has only been a palliative, but does not strike at the root of the evil.

The new Havana Bourse progresses finely, and, from present appearances of the work, it will be ready about the latter part of the year, almost too late to be useful, inasmuch as our citizens will be so heartily disgusted with stocks by that time that the spacious edifice will hardly find any frequenters, except on the ground-floor, which will be occupied as a *café* and billiard saloon.

The Lux Hotel will be commenced some time next month, consequently it will not be ready for guests this season. The plans are now before the Government for approbation. I understand that the superintendence of the work will be given to Mr. Emile E. Dorn, an experienced engineer, advantageously known to our community. The building will have accommodations for several hundred guests, and occupies the most beautiful site in Havana. If the number of visitors to Havana this Winter equals that of last year, there will be considerable difficulty in providing them with accommodations, as there are at present but one or two first-class hotels.

From Mexico the [illegible] have received gratifying intelligence that Congress is displaying considerable vigor in the Government, thereby leaving to the Court of Madrid an excellent excuse for dictating from its hostile attitude towards the weak Republic. Mexico may feel secure just now, as the yellow fever has annihilated the great fleet that was destined to blow San Juan out of the water. It has been necessary to impress the sailors employed in the Cuban coasters. An order for one thousand seamen has been sent to Spain. Some of their vessels are almost without crews. One of the steamers has been abandoned entirely. Since the new Admiral's administration the small steamers and brigs have been actively engaged in cruising after negroes, but so far without a single prize.

THE CALIFORNIA MAILS.

News from California, Central America, New-Granada and the South Pacific.

CALIFORNIA.

Nominations of the Settlers' Convention—Indian Depredations—Overland Immigration—Mining and Agricultural Intelligence, &c.

We obtain by way of New-Orleans California intelligence to the foreign sailing Aug. 20. They are the same advice as those which left Aspinwall in the ill-fated steamship *Central America*.

The *Alta California*, of May 20, furnishes the following summary of news:

The Settlers' Convention adjourned on the 5th inst. after nominating Edward Stanly, for Governor; Wakeman Bennett, for Supreme Court Judge; A. Randall, for Attorney-General; [illegible] for Surveyor-General. The Democratic nominees for Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller, Treasurer and Public Printer, were indorsed by the Convention.

The tickets of the two political parties, viz.: Democratic, American, Republican and Settlers, are now all complete, and the various Gubernatorial nominees are "stumping" throughout the State.

The Difficulties Therein.—In the eastern portions of Siskiyou County having committed many depredations of late, Lieut. Gaston, of the United States Infantry, with a force of twenty-five men, had chastised them so severely that no further hostilities are apprehended. At least twenty-five have been killed, and as many more wounded in the last engagement in Big Valley.

The other Indian tribes in the northern part of the State are peaceably disposed, and most of them are being removed to the reservation.

The van of the westward immigration had at last crossed the Sierra Nevada, and for the last week or week trains have been pouring into the State through the various mountain passes. The great mass of immigrants, however, have not yet reached Nevada, in Carson Valley, and Placerville, and over the road now being rapidly improved between these places. All accounts agree as to the great number on the way—more than in any season since 1852. There is also much stock on route, and considerable quantities have been driven into Carson Valley to graze.

The immigrants bring startling accounts of the depredations of the Indians beyond the Sink of the Humboldt, and in the Goose Creek Mountains. Many lives are reported to have been lost, but most of these stories are doubtless exaggerated, as little evidence of an authentic character has been divulged. That the Indians have, however, killed and driven off an unusual amount of stock, is undeniable, that nearly all of the trains entering have suffered from their depredations.

Owing to the scarcity of water in many portions of the mining region, our interior exchanges are unusually barren of news. Everything is "dull as ditch-water," the announcement of "great strikes," or the opening of "rich leads." But in quartz-mining much activity prevails, and in El Dorado County numerous veins are being worked which yield marvelously well. Eight tons of rock yielded $1,600 per pound, or $1,280 to the ton; and another lot of 200 pounds of specimens from a ledge in the same district yielded $1,000. This claim is owned by J. R. Bagar, formerly Supreme Court Clerk. Extensive flaming operations are in progress on all of the mining streams, but it is yet too early to learn of the success of these enterprises.

Agriculturists throughout the State are taking a deep interest in the forthcoming State Fair, which is to be held at Stockton during the last week of September. The arrangements in progress are on a far grander scale than ever before, and there is no doubt that the festival will prove in the highest degree successful.

Throughout the interior the heat has been excessive. On the 9th inst. the mercury in some portions of the State ranged to 120° in the shade, and in very few places besides this city, did it fall below 100° for that day. Even here it will long be known as "the hot Sunday," although the sea breeze greatly mitigated the heat of the sun in the after part of the day.

Of murders, affrays, suicides and other deeds of crime and violence many more are chronicled than it has been our pleasure to record for a long time past. A number of culprits have expiated the extreme penalty of the law for their offences, and many more have been sent to the Penitentiary from various parts of the State.

Considerable fears prevails along the American River, above Sacramento, and many miners are unable to attend to their labors. In Yolo County sore throat is prevalent, and in this city influenza has been almost epidemic for a long time past, although few, if any, fatal results have been chronicled. With these exceptions, the general health of the people of this State was never better.

The United States Branch Mint, in this city, reopened and commenced operations on the 10th inst.

The Metropolitan Theatre, on Montgomery-street, was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening, the 16th inst.—the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by L. E. Bevins and Harry Hopkins. The loss will not fall far short of $60,000.

The ship *Ellen Rose*, Rossman, from Boston, arrived at San Francisco on Aug. 8, and the ship *Leonesse*, Hamilton, for New-York, cleared at San Francisco on Aug. 5. No other arrivals from or clearances for Atlantic ports reported.

In matters theatrical and musical, there is little of interest. Mr. and Mrs. Shaaf were playing at the American, in San Francisco. Miss Ince was playing in the Southern mines to fine houses. Mrs. Everalth Forrest was in Downieville. Miss Prevost has gone to Australia.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Costa Rican Decree Against Walker—Telegraphic Enterprise in Costa Rica—Congress of the Spanish-American Republics.

Panama (Sept. 3) Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.

The English merchant brig *Calder*, from Punta Arenas, which port she left on the 9th of August, arrived in the bay of Panama on the 13th. By this arrival I am enabled to send you six days later advices from Costa Rica.

Nothing of very special interest has transpired in that Republic, except the issuing of the following proclamation by President Mora, in reference to Walker's contemplated invasion of Central America, and also granting to a scientific society of Paris the exclusive privilege of establishing a line of telegraph in Costa Rica:

Juan Rafael Mora, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, considering that in the United States recruiting is going on, for the purpose of invading Central America, again, that W. Walker, being the promoter of the enterprise, and that he does it without colonial mission, without a flag and without justice, and only for the purpose of conquering Central America, and planting on its soil the slavery of man by man, which the religion and civilization of the age is opposed to, and which our laws expressly forbid, that for such acts he and those who accompany him place themselves in the position of pirates.

DECREES.

Article 1. If in an unexpected manner, and by avoiding the vigilance of the authorities of the Union, any party of armed men present themselves, whether commanded by Walker, Walker, or any of his agents, and invade any part of Central America, with the intention of possessing themselves of all or any part of them, in the said acts of landing on the shore, they will be considered as pirates, and as such shall remain beyond the protection of the laws.

Art. 2. All those who have served in the ranks of Walker cannot return to the Republic for any purpose, without the previous permission of the Government; and those who at present reside in the State shall leave it within thirty days, reckoning from the date of this decree; but those who exercise any profession, and conduct themselves properly, proving the same to the Chief of Police, can remain in the State, with the previous written permit which shall be given to them.

Art. 3. The present decree shall be made known to the Governments of other Central American States, that they may make it known to their people, and to all the Spanish American Governments, to the representatives of the Republic abroad, and to the diplomatic corps.

Given in the National Palace, in the office of the Secretary of War, in the city of San José, Aug. 7, 1857.

JUAN RAFAEL MORA.

Rafael G. Escalante, Minister of War.

The following is an abstract of the decree in relation to the line of telegraph:

The Government, by decree, dated Aug. 7, has granted to the International Telegraph Society of Paris, the sole right to establish a line of telegraph through the Republic, from the port of Punta Arenas to the Nicaragua line, for the term of years. The right to cut all the wood necessary for the line, in the national forests. The [illegible] binds itself to protect the line, and to [illegible] to be used on them.

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Dr. Mallarn, Mr. Scudder's physician, was immediately, together with other doctors, in attendance, but did everything to no purpose, for the wounded man.

Strong parties of troops, with artillery, were dispatched to the spot from the city, and the [illegible] and [illegible] were [illegible] to secure the murderers.

The Chief Constable [illegible] to ascertain whether he knew of any motive for the commission of the attack; but he could not throw any light on the matter.

The police [illegible] the spot, and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] in the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] him in the corner of the [illegible] who had entered the [illegible] and [illegible] lane, pressing the [illegible] to [illegible] to flee, when, raising [illegible] he fired [illegible] wounding [illegible] in the [illegible] [illegible] directly in the [illegible] [illegible] revolver. On being [illegible] Mr. Scudder in his arms, and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MEXICO.

Proceedings of the Extraordinary Session—Message of the President.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

DANCING.

MUSICAL CARD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HELP WANTED.

Marine the Harbor, who deposed that the deceased, Mr. [illegible] proprietor of the Hudson House, (recalled.) Peters, Stillman and Dr. Tatlor, were examined on Friday afternoon and Saturday morning. Their testimony is very much against the prisoner.

The Loss of the Central America.

One horror, at least, is wanting to the terrible picture which the loss of a great steamship, crowded with passengers, and within a single day's sail of her port of destination, presents to the public mind. We have not been held in a miserable suspense of doubt and fear, to speculate for weary days and weeks, upon the extent of the disaster. The worst news we have to expect was the first to reach us. Thanks to the railway, the steamers, and the telegraph, full tidings of the catastrophe which made night hideous on the Atlantic waste, one short week ago, have been already brought to us, and by the very witnesses who escaped alive from the literal jaws of death to testify of the divine goodness which limited so marvelously the fearful scope of this great calamity. But while we should be unworthy the name of a civilized and a christian people if we did not pause amidst the excitements of this dreadful history to recognize with awe and to acknowledge with gratitude the signal interference of the mercy of Heaven in circumstances that dwarf the power and oppress the imaginations of men—we should be false to ourselves and to our duty as intelligent creatures, endowed by the same Providence with wisdom to "look before and after," to provide against danger and to rectify mistakes, if we forgot that the same witnesses who are speaking to us now, with such fresh and thrilling eloquence of God's wonders on the deep, have also a testimony to be rendered in regard to the possible causes of this disaster.

At 8 o'clock on the night of Saturday, Sept. 12, the steamship *Central America*, which had been contending for three days with a tremendous tempest off the shore of Virginia, and which had been kept from sinking for nearly twenty-four hours only by the incessant labors of the crew and the passengers, filled and went down. The women and children on board of the steamer had been previously sent off in safety to a friendly brig, which might also have rescued the rest of the ship's company had she not been driven before the wind in a disabled state, and beyond the possibility of return. No steps having been taken towards the preparation of a raft, and the boats which had been sent away to the brig being unable to return to the ship in time to be of further service, the crew and passengers assembled upon the steamer's deck, to the number of between four and five hundred, sank with the sinking vessel. Many of these unhappy people never reappeared, being either suffocated by the downward rush of the water, which followed the foundering ship, or struck to death by fragments of the wreck. The others coming to the surface, flecked the waves of the sea with a ghastly spectacle of struggling men scattered over a considerable space and contending for life with the Atlantic. The night had already fallen, but occasional gleams of lightning from time to time revealed to these wretched men the full horror of a position, not unparalleled indeed in the desolate annals of the ocean, but of which no story so clear and so appalling has ever before been brought to the fireside of the land. Whenever the foundering of a mighty ship in the mid-sea has been accompanied with such circumstances as these which followed the loss of the *Central America*, those circumstances have heretofore been veiled beneath such an eternal mystery of ignorance and silence as haunts the names of the *President* and the *Pacific*.

One by one these struggling swimmers for life succumbed and sank, and when the starlit midnight brought them help, and a Norwegian captain, led aside from his own directer path by a superstition as old as the days of the Vikinger, bore down among them, but forty-nine of the four hundred were left alive to reward the noble zeal of their saviour. These with the women and children rescued by the Brig *Marine*, amounting in all to one hundred and forty-nine persons, have been landed in safety on our coasts. Of the rest we shall hear no more, nor of the splendid ship that bore them, nor of the rich treasure hidden in her hold; a treasure not worthy to be spoken of in connection with the thoughts which so awful a catastrophe must awaken, were it not that in the hours which followed the first intimation of the disaster, one could not fail to see that concern less for the loss of so much gold indeed than for the possible effects which the loss of it might have upon the affairs of a community already fevered with financial excitements and financial fears took precedence in the minds of many over all anxieties for the fate of the human freight on board the missing ship. Is it not now clearly the duty of the public, and of the Press, as its representative, to be satisfied of nothing short of an absolute demonstration that all this misery, and ruin, and excitement, could not have been averted, or at least alleviated, by human skill and human foresight? We are assured that the vessel herself was as staunch and strong as wood and iron could make her, and this, if perfectly well established, may be believed even in the face of the admitted fact that vessels for which no such claims are made rode out in safety the same tremendous storm. But all accounts agree in attributing the origin of the danger to some defect, either in the machinery itself, or in the connections of that machinery with the hull of the ship, and upon this point we have a right to insist that specific inquiries shall be made and answered. Is it true, for instance, that the *Central America* "leaked at her shaft," as it is asserted she did, before the storm arose? and that her lower ports could not be closed? If it be settled that all that could have been done to guarantee this vessel from unnecessary risks had been done by her owners and inspectors, we have then to investigate the chronicle of her destruction, that we may ascertain what was done or left undone to make a bad position worse, and to convert a crisis into a catastrophe. Were all due means taken to secure a proper supply of fuel to her fires, and was their extinction the result of unavoidable accident or of something worse than carelessness? Was the water in her hold suffered to gain upon her unperceived by those whose duty it was to guard their precious charge at every point? If in these or any other particulars it shall appear that the disaster was due to the neglect of those who were responsible for the safety of the ship, we shall be prepared to hear that the officers were dismissed, and the crew punished, and to see the public mind stirred to its depths by the spectacle of such a retribution. But if, on the other hand, it shall appear that the ship was in all respects well found and well manned, and that the officers and crew have proved to have been themselves, to whom are we to attribute the curious fact that in the twenty-four hours of danger, which to the well-informed on board of her must have been despair, no steps seem to have been taken to supply with rafts and floats the place of the boats which were known to be inadequate to the service impending over them?

That Capt. Herndon behaved throughout with noble devotion and died with the dignity of a hero, no one doubts, nor will any who knew him be surprised to hear. That the passengers, so far as appears, manifested a most manly temper of self-command and generous courage, is equally plain. That the crew were worthy of their gallant commander, and by their conduct redeemed the name of the American sailor from the reproach brought upon it by the story of the *Arctic*, is a fact upon which we may dwell with melancholy pride, and it is with pleasure that we find in the account of Mr. Jones, published to-day, a statement which promises to deliver the name of the Chief Engineer Ashby from the pillory in which it had been set by the first reports of his behavior.

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But Mr. Akarman does not intend to be permanently suppressed by these proceedings. He has addressed a manifesto to the public through one of the Sunday papers, which affords the most striking instance of the cool effrontery of an abandoned scoundrel we have ever encountered. It is an appeal against the injustice which has been done him by interfering with his business and subjecting him to public odium! His business, he pleads, "was only recently commenced," and was "on a very limited scale:"—his "fancy books," as he mildly styles the obscene garbage in which he dealt, were not sold in the City,—but only sent into the country to parties who would "use them discreetly:"—and his principal object was to save these parties the necessity of sending their money to London or Paris to supply their wants! He talks about his persecutions,—says that if he had committed murder, instead of a "simple misdemeanor," he could not have been more harshly treated,—and moralizes upon the purpose of law being rather to reform than punish,—a purpose which in his case has been grossly disregarded! He thinks the officers of justice should have aimed at his reformation, rather than his punishment,—in which opinion we do not agree with him. There cannot be enough of decency left in such a vagabond for reformation:—and we have only a faint hope that he is not too far gone for punishment.

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In one part of his epistle Mr. Akarman is right. The manner in which the seizure of this stock of obscenity was made was as bad as possible. The police seem to have made the most ostentatious parade over their work. They gathered an immense crowd about them during its performance—scores of men and boys rushed into the store-room of garbage with them, and armfuls of obscene books, papers and pictures, were seized and carried off, to be *sold*, or otherwise distributed throughout the City. This, certainly, is a novel way of *suppressing* a nuisance. We commend it to the attention of the Health Officer of the Port. He may think it advisable to scatter the next cargo of small-pox that arrives at Quarantine, through the city, by way of suppressing it. It was said at the time that Akarman's stock of trash was seized and carried off to head-quarters in order to be *burned*? Has this *auto da fé* taken place yet? We have heard nothing of it, and our police authorities are not so in the habit of doing good *stealthily* as to inspire the belief that this work of purification has been perfected in secret. We remember, moreover, that a few years since an immense quantity of the same kind of filthy garbage was seized in the shop of a man named Roorsax, and carted off to the Chief of Police's office, "in order to be burned;" but instead of being burned it remained there for months, and was carried away gradually by members of the Department and others, whose literary tastes were in that direction. Will Mr. Superintendent Tallmadge please see that this mass of moral poison is not reserved for similar pestiferous uses?

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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[Extracted from the Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 21.]

[Also, the following by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:]

[Money Market.]

Money Affairs in other Cities.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Sept. 19.

A gradual improvement continues to be observable in financial matters. The progress in the right direction has been very decided within the last two days, and the business community now feel very much encouraged. Money is still very scarce and dear, but the discount lines are being slackened, and the prospects are, that unless a farther upheaving of the elements takes place in New-York, we shall very soon get into comparatively smooth water. The discount houses have a good deal more money on hand than they would be willing to hold in ordinary times, and these supplies they will, of course, invest in good paper, as soon as they become satisfied that the end of the panic has been reached.

Trust Company checks have for some weeks been a staple for fancy speculations, and the principles of the Bulls and Bears have been adopted to some extent by operators. Quotations were reported to-day and yesterday as low as 42@45c., but we heard this afternoon of an offer of 60c. for $16,000, that was not met.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Sept. 13.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 12.

There was not much movement in the paper market this morning. Money is in demand, and the applications in bank are heavy. Some parties, anticipating difficulty in negotiating exchange, are trying to make arrangements for money beforehand. We quote A 1 paper 10 ⅌ cent., good paper 11@12, and good second class 15@16.

The bank statement for the week shows a notable increase in short loans, but this only arises from long paper coming within the period of active movement. The exact exchanges, as compared with last week, are as follows:

Increase in Short Loans	$507,402
Decrease in Specie	100,408
Decrease in Circulation	234,045
Increase in Deposits	67,505
Decrease in Exchange	181,229
Increase in amount due Distant Banks	57,206
Increase in Deposits proper	16,160

Foreign Exchange was lower, and the tendency for all descriptions is downward. The highest rate at which the most favored sterling could be sold was 108¾, but difficult to get over 108¾ for anything. Other sales were made at 108¾@108¼. France dropped to 5.25@5.23¾ for high class commercial paper, with sales of other at 5.26¼. We quote from 5.27½@5.23¾, the latter for bankers' bills on Paris direct. Sixty day bills on New-York are difficult to place even at the extended range of 2¼@2½ ⅌ cent. discount. Sight appeared to be softer towards the close, and purchases could be made in bank at 1 ⅌ cent. premium, though early in the morning a round amount was sold at 1¼. Outside the rate drags heavily at ¾. Short ½@¾. Ten days par.

X.

The Coal Trade.

From the Miner's Journal, Sept. 19.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 24,831 10; by canal, 31,831 10; for the week, 56,662 1 tons. Total by railroad, 1,396,193 04, against 1,506,261 tons; do. by canal, 874,964 15 against 1,070,060 19 tons to same period last year.

The trade shows a falling off this week of 8,069 04 tons compared with last week, and compared with the corresponding week last year, 23,954.

The falling off the ensuing week, it is believed, will be still greater; many collieries have stopped within a few days, which were in operation the early part of the week. The banks cannot discount much paper, and it is impossible to negotiate coal paper now, even at 3 per cent a month; a rate which will ruin any man who submits to it to any extent, and besides it is difficult to know to whom to sell coal now-a-days with safety.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 19.

The imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston, for the week ending Sept. 16, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$210,720	Window Glass	$25,782
Iron and Steel	73,062	Pepper	47,191
Tin Plates	33,623	Linseed	116,702
Earthenware	20,479	Hides and Skins	56,255
Tea	26,094	Gunnies	20,502
Sugar and Molasses	23,450	Sundries	29,067
Fish and Fish Oil	33,452	Other Articles	150,624
Wool	23,980		
Total			$904,510
The value of the imports of the corresponding week in 1856 was			774,663
Increase in 1857			$210,847

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Sept. 18.

COTTON—Sales to-day, 1,500 bales; Middling, 10¾c.@10⅝c. *Sales of the week, 8,500 bales. Receipts of the week—10,000 bales. Stock, 92,000 bales.* TOBACCO is stiffer. RICE WEAKER at 3½ to 4c. WHISKY, 23c. EGG LARD, 17½c. STERLING EXCHANGE 8 ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York ½@1 ⅌ cent. RIO COFFEE

—Sales of the week, 3,500 bags; stock, 19,000 bales. Prime to choice at 11@12c.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

PAINTING CLOTHS—*The Journal* reports that there have been no sales this week. Cotton is unchanged in price, and the demand is very light. The Weeds mark it in a tentative way to the stringency of the money market. Sales of the week, 25,700 ms.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Sept. 19.

Stocks heavy. Pennsylvania Fives, 80½; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 43; Long Island Railroad, 8; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49¾.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 19, 1857—5 P. M.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy. Pearls, $7; Pots, $7 87½ @ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—All kinds are quiet at unchanged rates. Java, 10½c.@11c.; Laguayra, 12c.@12¾c.; Jamaica, 12c.; Maracaibo, 12c.@12½c.; Rio, 10½c. @12¾c.; St. Domingo, 11¾c.@11¾c.; Native Ceylon, 12c. ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Is sparingly dealt in at previous nominal quotations.

NEW-YORK FLOUR MARKET.

	Ordinary.	Fancies.	Medium.	New Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
Middling	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
Middling Fair	16¾	16¾	16¾	17
Fair	16¾	16¾	Nom.	Nom.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is less sought after, but is firm. Sales, 6,000 bbls.:

Ordinary State	$5 50@ 5 25
Straight State	5 60@ 5 65
Extra State	5 70@ 5 90
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	5 60@ 5 90
Superfine Ohio	5 60@ 5 70
Fancy Ohio	5 70@ 5 85
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 70@ 7 00
Extra Ohio	5 90@ 7 05
Fancy Genesee	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	6 20@ 7 00
Extra Missouri	6 20@ 6 50

Canadian has not varied. Sales 300 bbls. superfine extra, in lots, at from $5 60@$7 15 ⅌ bbl. Southern appears about the same. The transactions since our last comprise 1,100 bbls. low raised to choice extra, at $5 60@$6 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive, but worth $4 12½@$5 25 for fine to superfine ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, yet steady, at $4 15@$4 20 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. The latter commands $1 50@$2 ⅌ puncheon.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet, yet steady. Desirable lots being scarce. Sales 40,000 bushels, including inferior White Western, at $1 30; ordinary to very good Red do., $1 65@$1 20; damaged do. do. at 90c.; and ordinary to good White Southern, $1 37½@$1 50, ⅌ bushel. Rye has not varied much—sales, 1,000 bushels at 80c. ⅌ bushel. About 14,000 bushels of Barley were purchased at 90c.@95c. ⅌ bushel. Oats are very dull, and are nearly worth 36c.@38c. for Western; 40c.@41c. for State; 42c.@44c. for Jersey; 45c.@53c. for Canadian; 38c.@43c. for Pennsylvania; and 38c. @40c. for Southern ⅌ bushel. Corn is quiet and somewhat nominal at 60c. for mixed Western, delivered, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales: 450 bales fair to strictly prime, at 90c.@75c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAIR—16,000 lbs. Rio Grande mixed brought 25½c. ⅌ lb., 6 months' credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for common and $1 05 for Lump ⅌ bbl.

MOLASSES—The demand continues very tame; prices are quite nominal. Porto Rico, 35c.@50c.; Cuba Muscovado, 35c.@42½c.; Clayed Cuba, 40c.; and New-Orleans, 45c.@50c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally quiet and languid.

OILS—Are dull and heavy, as previously represented.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and cheaper. Sales: 600 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$25 50 for Mess, and $20 50@$20 50 for Prime, closing tamely at our lowest figures, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy; 12c. @12½c. for Hams, and 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Western Smoked Bacon, 14½c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Lard is very moderately inquired for, at easier prices. The transactions since our last reach about 120 bbls. and kegs, mostly fair to strictly prime, at 14c.@14¾c. ⅌ lb. Beef is dull and declining. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls. at $16@$17 25 for repacked Western Mess, and $18@$18 25 for extra Western do., ⅌ bbl. New prime Mess Beef nominal at ⅌ tc. Beef Hams, $22@$23 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter is in demand, and is steady at 15c.@19c. for Ohio; 17c.@ 22c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do., ⅌ lb. Cheese is salable and firm at 7c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHITE Hog CASE.—The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 16th inst., contains Assessors' returns from 21 counties in Ohio, of the coming "crop" of hogs. The totals are as follows: In 1854, 949,087, in 1855, 724,474; in 1856, 607,785,1 in 1857, 717,817. The *Price Current* publishes returns from Kentucky, which show the number of hogs in that State, over six months old in January, 1856, 1,103,600; January, 1857, 1,423,684. It adds that in Ohio, if the increase in the counties not yet heard from is the same as it is in those reported, *there were 2,184,320 Hogs, over six months old, on the first of last April. Indiana and Illinois had, no doubt, three millions of this age on the first of April, so that it will be seen the supply of the animals is ample.* But then it is said, and it is true, that Hogs are being swept away by "Hog Cholera" at a fearful rate; this, however, is confined to a few localities, chiefly in the vicinity of distilleries, and we feel safe in saying that the whole number carried off in this way for the year ending December 31, 1857, will not exceed one hundred thousand; or even if it should reach one hundred and fifty thousand, it could not diminish seriously the number brought to market. This will be obvious to any person, upon the reflection that in Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, there were over six millions Hogs, six months old and upwards, on the first of last April. We think we may assume now, without fear of contradiction, that the supply of Hogs is ample. The next question is, will there be a large or a small number of them brought to market? In order to arrive at a correct conclusion with reference to this, it is necessary for us to examine into the springs of human actions and see what men will do or not do, as a general thing, under certain circumstances. It is safe and reasonable to suppose that the farmer will turn his attention to the cultivation of that, which from the evidences before him or the inducements held out, promises the most ample reward for his labor, and the more overwhelming are the evidences in favor of the profits likely to accrue, the more assiduity will be exercised in the production of the article. Now let us see what are the inducements to "cultivate" hogs, and what is the supply of the means with which they may be prepared for market. Since the 1st of last January, hogs have ruled higher than for a long series of years, and the demand for them has been active, consequently the inducements to breed them and take care of them have been stronger than they have been for many years. The Spring and Summer, though late, have proved unusually favorable for all kinds of vegetation; everything suitable for food for man and beast grew in the greatest profusion throughout the length and breadth of the land; the Wheat, Barley, Rye, Oats and Hay crops now gathered are the most abundant that can be well imagined, and the Corn and Potato crops are nearly matured, except, both as regards quantity and quality, any ever gathered in the country. During the whole summer, and up to the present time, strong inducements have existed to take the best care of hogs, and none can suppose for a moment that the best care has not been taken of them; and more especially, when such ample means exist with which to do this. So then here we find the strongest inducement to breed and take care of hogs, the last nine months, that has ever existed before; and along with this the greatest abundance of food with which to fatten them. The result then must be a large increase in the number brought to market, and a "long hog crop."

RICE—Is quiet and somewhat nominal at $4 50@ $5 50 for inferior to prime, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up the week's business thus: "Goat—By an arrival of 300 bales Curacoa, the stock is somewhat replenished, although still light; 250 bales were sold at prices which I could not learn, supposed about 63c.@65c. The *Balear*, to arrive from Tampico during the forepart of October, will have about 800 bales, which are held at 33c. Deer—The market is dull, as this article is sold chiefly for cash; I have only to notice sales of 1,000 Mexico at 40c. (slightly wormed,) and 1,500 Bolivar City on private terms."

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy, to-day. Sales: 340 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 7¼c.@9⅛c. ⅌ lb. Yesterday's sales were 1,580 hhds., exclusive of Melado, *of which free sales were effected, mainly at 4c. cash, 6 ⅌ cent. off, ⅌ lb.*

TALLOW—10,000 lbs. prime were purchased at 11¼c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales: 575 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 25c.@25¾c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS were quiet, and rates leaned in favor of shippers. For Liverpool—Cotton ⅛d@3-32d ⅌ lb.; Flour 1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain 4½@5¾d. ⅌ bushel; Beef, 1s. 6d.@1s. 9d. ⅌ tierce; Rosin, 1s.@1s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., and heavy goods, 15s.@20s. ⅌ ton. For other ports proportionate quotations. Some of the late failures of produce houses have placed a few ship owners in an awkward predicament. It appears that in three cases bills of lading have been signed in advance of the receipt of goods on board, upon receiving the check of a party of supposed solvency as security. The giver of the check failed before the produce came to hand. The bills of lading have been used as security for exchange, leaving the ships in the lurch. The latest charters have been: ship Raphael, to Buenos Ayeres, Lumber, about $16; a ship from Chinchs Islands to Valencia, Guano, £4 10s.; a bark from Norfolk to a Windward Island, hhd. Staves, $14; a brig from Doboy to Point Petre, Lumber, $11; one from Jacksonville to Port Spain, Trinidad, $18; one from Jacksonville to Nuevitas, $13; one from Georgetown, S. C. to Kingston, Jam., $13; one from a Southern Port to a Windward Island, $12; one from an Eastern Port to a Windward Island, $9 50; a schooner, 147 tons, to Manzanilla, with the privilege of another port, and back to New-York, $1,500; one, 180 tons, from St. Domingo to New-York, Logwood, $5 50; one from Turk's Islands to New-York, Salt, 10 cents; one, 338 tons, to Aspinwall, $2,100; a brig to St. Kitts and back from Sombrero, and one, 200 tons, to St. Domingo and back, on private terms.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre—Hon. B. F. Angel, Minister to Sweden, Mrs. B. F. Angel, Miss J. Angel, Master J. Angel, Hon. S. Billie, Danish Minister, Mrs. S. Billie, Mr. T. Billie, Miss M. Billie, Miss T. Billie, Miss E. Billie, W. Frye, H. Sloo, E. Varee, R. O. Andrews, W. Amory, Jr., J. Kidd, C. Weston, C. Lawson, W. V. Keating, A. Grebange, C. Amory, Master Amory, Miss Amory, Mr. Vollier, Jr., Mr. Vollier, Miss Vollier, Mrs. M. Armstrong, A. D. Mullot and lady, F. Hardmeyer,

Steamship Isabel, Hay, Ap'lachicola, A. Keller, T. Dunlap and servant, Dr. Dunlap, child and servant, Mrs. Jones, Miss Jones, Miss Mary E. Wood, Mr. Jeremy and lady, Miss Rosetta Jeremy and servant, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Bowen, Mrs. F. Dennis, Mr. Alexander, Mrs. Rowe, Mrs. Hyer and 2 children, Miss Piper, Miss Simpson, Mrs. Dr. Simpson, Mr. Sessions, Mr. Davis, Mrs. McAneny and 2 children, Mr. Kinsel, Mrs. C. K. Adams, Mr. Asa Jones, Mr. Stone, F. Smith, Jacob Bing, Geo. Brown, Mrs. Tregay, Mr. Smith and child, Miss Josephine, Rev. Father Mercier, R. Vincent, assistant and 30 in the steerage. *Left in charge of Agent, Edward Sterling.* W. B. Watson, C. J. Quinsby, A. F. Bowen, Geo. B. Starr, M. Tracy, James Harris, John Anderson, Chas. Morgan, E. D. Brownson, W. A. Brownson, J. M. Thompson, S. Montgomery; Geo. Tuttle, Henry Helms, F. O. Barrow, Lewis Hoover, Benj. Richards, Richard White, Miss Ida Hoover, Benj. Terry, Wallace, Silkworth, Baldon, G. Sommer, Mr. Forbes, H. G. Compson, F. Quadney

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—M. Stannard and friend, M. Baker, John Wallis, A. Chalkbeen, Robert White, J. E. Dolan, Alex. Levy, A. Turchi, A. Chaumont, Jr., Wm. Read, L. M. Lawrence and brother, Gab. Gardner, C. H. Smith, J. Dunlap, R. de Mun, J. Chamberlin, V. Mauvais.

In ship Rome, from Glasgow—Mr. Davidson and lady.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	5 45	Sun sets	6 01
Moon sets	7 21	Moon rises	11 37
Sandy Hook	6 11	Gov. Island	6 26
Hell Gate	12 37		

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	6 11	Gov. Island	10 26
Hell Gate	12 37		

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19,

Cleared.

Steamships Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Westbrook, Savannah, C. L. Mitchell

Ship C. Grinnell, Fletcher, London, G. Grinnell.

Barks Jane Ann, Amerman, (Ham.,) Bradley, Hamburg, E. Koch & Hirschfeld; Emma Lincoln, Johnson, Matanzas, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Hunky, Wilson, Savannah; Stranger, Clausman & Co.; Stevens, ——, Baltimore.

Brigs Clinton, Dewhurst, Charleston, Geo. Bulkley; F. Bacon, (Ber.,) Allen, Turnbull, Reg., McAuliff, Wheelock & Co.

Schooners Grace Darling, Carr, Boston, master; J. B. Eyre, Coles, Richmond, C. H. Pleasants; F. R. Randolph, Haskelton, Alexandria, James O. Shaffer; Sunbeam, Sea, Jayne, Charleston, McCready, Mott & Co.; Arctic, Crisfield, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Anna Maria, Edwards, Newbern, J. Smith & Co.; Sarvice, Dickinson, Gloucester, Jas. Hand & Co.; R. Browning, Lanfair, Plymouth, D. Gilmes, Son & Co.

Steamers Bristol, Allen, Philadelphia; Marine, Clayton, Baltimore; Thompson, Wright, Baltimore; Westcraport, Berry, Portland, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Smith, New-Orleans 12th inst., and Havana 10th, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship L. Z. Green, Liverpool Aug. 13, with mdse. and passengers to Zaegas & Co. Sees 14 da. W. of the Banks, with calms and light southerly winds; took a pilot off Nantucket South Shoal, from boat No. 14. Aug. 31, lat. 43 56, lon. 41 47, was in co. with ship Havre, Sept. 1, lat. 44 22, lon. 43 10, was in co. with ship Wm. Frothingham, 3d inst., lat. 44 21, lon. 39 12, passed ship Isaac Bell W. 4th, lat. 44 08, lon. 46 30; 5th, lat. 44 30, lon. 49 30, Br. bark Chieftain, of Lancaster, and Br. brig Clara, of Dumfries; also, schr. Arctic, of Provincetown, at anchor on the Banks.

Ship Oroondates, (of Providence,) Williams, Shields Aug. 12, *with coal to M. & T. W. Mayer.*

Ship St. Louis, Hoyt, New-Orleans and the Bar Aug. 20, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons. Had easterly winds the entire passage. *On the 11th inst., lat. 34 04, experienced a severe hurricane from the N. E.; lost lower fore and mainstop sails and foremast; the ship under bare poles and drifting on shore; was in 20 fathoms water at the time; as daylight is moderated; bent new sails; at 10 A. M., while wearing ship, a wreck was reported, bearing W., weather thick, wind S.; kept away for her, when she proved to be a steamer, with loss of smoke-stack, both masts standing; ran within hail of a bale of her, when, seeing no colors, or any one on board, kept off again; in 15 fathoms water, kept to the eastward; this was in about lat. 33 55, wind S., and very light, with smooth sea; barometer 29 31; at 1 P. M. the hurricane again came on, very suddenly, and with increased violence, blowing away lower mainstogsail and other sails from the gaskets; continued to blow through the night, sea running very heavy, washing away stanchions and a part of port bulwarks, stove boats, cabin windows, &c.; on the 12th, bent new sails and got the ship before the wind; 14th, lat. 26 35, lon. 73 20, saw a large vessel to windward, with main and mizzen masts gone close to the deck, and foremast at the cap, heading to the westward; hauled to the wind to speak her, but seeing no one on board and no colors set, kept away.*

Ship R. Robinson, Robinson, Liverpool Aug. 25, with mdse. and 347 passengers to Snow & Burgess. Sept. 17, lat. 46 10, lon. 40, saw a ship bound E., showing Grinnell & Minturn's Liverpool signal. (the American Union, Hubbard, hence.)

Ship Helene, (Bremen,) Volkman, Bremen 43 da., with mdse. and 316 passengers to Faverstedt & Schumacher.

Bark Harvest, Sheffield, Savannah 5 da., with cotton to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Billow, Foster, Guanica, P. R., 14 da., with sugar, &c., to D. C. Murray. 11th inst., lat. 30, lon. 77, had a hurricane from N. E. to S. W. Sept. 4, lat. 34 hours, &c., to Gimbernat & Escoriaza. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig J. H. Jones, (of Gold Spring,) Nicholson, Charleston 5 da., with cotton to Dollner & Potter.

Brig East, Hepburn, Galveston 23 da., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray. 11th inst., lat. 30, lon. 77, had a hurricane from N. E. to S. W. Sept. 4, lat. 34 hours, &c.

Brig Elizabeth, (of Camden,) Howe, Savannah 12 da., with wheat to master. Experienced heavy gales from 10th to 14th, veering from N. E. to S. W.

Brig Tyrone, Strout, Machias 6 da., with lumber to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Samson, (of Mystic,) Murray, Crystal River 16 da., via Key West (where she put in for repairs) 12 da., with cedar, to J. Ashbeah. Experienced heavy weather, split sails, &c. 16th inst., off Hatteras, saw a large quantity of pine lumber adrift.

Schr. North State, Derrickson, Savannah 7 da., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co. Experienced a heavy gale from S. W., which caused the vessel to leak.

Schr. Marcella Rich, Windsor, N. S., 8 da., with plaster to C. H. Dyer.

Schr. Elmira, Allen, South Thomaston, with grain to E. B. Post.

Schr. Tiger, Allen, Saco 4 da., with heading to Mora & Nephew.

Schr. Plymouth Rock, Lacy, Boston 36 hours, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Walcott, Parker, Boston 2 da., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Louisa, Bearse, Boston 2 da., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. H. Price, Garmow, Jacksonville 4 da., with cedar, &c., to J. Ashbeah. 14th, in lat. 33 30, lon. 76 30, saw spars and rigging adrift.

Schr. Rebecca, Cochnan, New-Orleans 19 da., with mdse. to Schlesinger & Andremee.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Abbot, Washington, N. C., 4 da., with naval stores.

Schr. E. N. Haskins, Manduel, Charleston 5 da., with mdse. to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Anna Gardner, (of Boston,) Harding, Philadelphia for Boston, with coal. Sept. 18, Sandy Hook bearing W. W., 25 miles, fell in with the brig Rose, of St. George, Wall, master, from Philadelphia for Belfast, Me., in a sinking condition; had been run into by an unknown brig a short time previous; took off the captain and crew and brought them to this port. Capt. Wall reports: After finding that the schooner was sinking, requested the master of the brig to lay by her; his reply was: "I would be pay for it?" I told him no chance. I see him no understood the brig was bound to Charleston or Jacksonville.

Schr. E. Strong, Hawkins, Wilmington, N. C., 4 da., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Alex. Hall, Wood, Virginia 2 da., with wood.

Schr. G. W. Baldwin, Cropper, Virginia 2 da., wood.

Schr. Claremont, Johnson, Virginia 2 da., with wood.

Schr. Golden Fleece, Young, Boston, to master.

Schr. S. S. Barnes, White, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Hiawatha, Simonton, Rockland, 3 da., with lime.

Schr. John Adams, Gregory, Rockland 3 da., lime.

Arrived.....SUNDAY, Sept. 20.

Ship Rome, (of Bath,) Lincoln, Glasgow Aug. 20, with mdse. to Dunham & Dimon. Aug. 30, lat. 51 13, lon. 21 00, spoke bark A. G. Hill, from Glasgow for Boston; had sprung foremast; wanted no assistance. 10th inst., lat. 39 52, lon. 69 32, exchanged signals with ship Mongolia, of Bath, eight days out.

Ship Jarvis, (of Boston,) Robinson, Gottenburg, Aug. 10, with iron to Nesmith & Sons. 17th inst., lat. 40 10, lon. 39 10, passed ship Mongolia, eight days out.

Bark Mary Anna, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Grail, Sunderland Aug. 2, with coal to master.

Brig Margus, Nickerson, Bangor 4 da., with lumber to Kearny & Halladay.

Schr. Jack Easy, (Br.,) Lamb, Parrsboro 15 da., with grindstones to L. L. O'Reagan.

Schr. Martha Maria, Small, Salem via Gloucester, with mdse. to R. W. Ropes & Co.

Schr. Almira, Carman, Calais 11 da., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Carthagena, Baker, Boston 3 da., with mdse. to order.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Waldon, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. M. Demill, Hendrickson, Savannah 7 da., with wheat to R. M. Demill. 12th inst., lat. 33 50, lon. 79 30, experienced a heavy gale from N. W.; lost overboard 5 bbls. mess and 3 casks of water, and filled the cabin with water, damaging the cargo.

Schr. Silver Cloud, Churchill, Portsmouth, N. H., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Amanda Fowers, Robinson, Rockland, with lime; 18th inst., 35 miles S. S. W. of Monhegan, lost foremast by forestall fitting.

Schr. Marie, (Fr.,) Bourdase, St. Pierre, N. F., 13 da., with fish to G. & S. Wheelwright.

Schr. Barnstable, Gorham, Barnstable, with lime.

Schr. Gazaell, Fountain, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Lagrange, Fales, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Myers, Rhodes, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. H. S. Lanfair, Merton, Plymouth, Mass.

Schr. J. P. Collins, Butler, Somerset, Mass.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Snow, Gloucester, with fish.

Schr. Baker, Marblehead 3 da., with fish.

Schr. Thistle, Brier, Newark for Taunton.

Schr. Chas. Cooper, Cooper, Elizabethport for Hartford.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E. to N.

Below.

Ship Elisabeth Hamilton, Lewis, Liverpool Aug. 19; also, a ship reported as the Iveo by the Semaphore, at the Highlands; was outside the Bar at sunset last evening, in tow.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

[PER LIVERPOOL, AT QUEBEC.]

Arrived from New-York—Sept. 4, Telemach, at Bremen; 6th, San Peter, at Bordeaux; Aug. 29, Kate Stanley, at Lisbon; Sept. 4, F. S. Means, at Tarragona; Aug. 26, Commerce, do.; 30th, Juniata, do.

Arrived from Boston—Sept. 1, Kepler, at Cronstadt.

Arrived from Charleston—Sept. 4, Copernicus, at Bremen; Aug. 31, Amelia, at Barcelona.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Aug. 30, Moraldeef and Vint, at Barcelona; Jacinto Real, at Tarragona; 22d, Pax and Heister, at Barcelona; Sept. 4, D. H. Malgen, at Bremen; 6th, Plymouth, at Bordeaux.

Sailed for New-York—Aug. 22, Johanna, Elise and Rhein, from Hamburg; Sept. 4, Gerhard, from Bremerhaven.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 4, lat. 47 15, lon. 43, Prussian ship Dantzic, for Quebec, with passengers.

Sept. 8, lat. 44, lon. 44, was passed ship Grotto, of Richmond, Me., bound W.

Sept. 12, lat. 43, lon. 62, was seen bark Caroline Elms, from Shields for New-Haven.

[Advertisement.]

LYCEUM.—Mr. Burton's Theatre is undergoing extensive alterations and improvements, and will not be opened for the season before the 1st of October. Mr. Burton, we are informed, has in preparation a new comedy, entitled *The Love of Scotland*, in which he will appear. The Lyceum, in the hands of Mr. Burton, will be a place of entertainment of which New-York may be proud.

[Advertisement.]

MR. WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Stock Company of this Theatre is to be strengthened by the engagement of Miss Agnes Wallis, a young lady from the provinces. The theatre is to be opened on Monday evening next, when the whole cast will be as follows: Mr. Wallack as Lord Byron, the whole company will appear in the first act of the play of Don Cæsar de Bazan. Mr. Lester as Don Cæsar, Miss Agnes Wallis, a young lady from the provinces, as Lady Byron, the whole cast will be as follows: Mr. Wallack as Lord Byron, Mr. Lester as Don Cæsar de Bazan

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

BURTON'S THEATRE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

FURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

NOW OPEN AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE

CHINESE BUILDINGS, No. 539 BROADWAY.

TYPE FOUNDERS.—COTTRELL-FACED TYPE.—COR-

DRY GOODS.

BRACED 3-TONS VELVETS.
In all Widths, for Cloaks and Sacques.
Samples of Quality and Shade
And at the Lowest Market Prices,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

CHENILLE AND CHENILLE BORDERED STELLA SHAWLS.
Also Stella Shawls all Colors.
And many entire new styles Long and Square Wool Shawls, at BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS,
Of Exquisitely Beautiful Shades.
Several Cases, ordered by Consignee,
Just Opened by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.
Black Silk Robes with Colored Flounces.
Price $20, Worth $28.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!
Very Richly Trimmed in all Colors.
Several New Styles Just Received.
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.
¾ Per Yard, Worth 12½.
Good Assortment of Colors.
For Sale by BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FASHIONS FOR FALL, 1857!
GRAND OPENING DISPLAY
of all that is rare and elegant in LADIES' COSTUME.
SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
COSTLY FURS, in all available variety.
Magnificent Novelties in every fabric, most tasteful and appropriate to the season.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE has the honor to intimate to the ladies of New-York that his arrangements for the Fall and Winter trade are now complete, and having received immense consignments of rich and costly novelties, from the various European emporiums, he respectfully invites the critical inspection of the ladies on his opening day,
MONDAY, the 21st instant,
confident that his present labors will result as hitherto, in maintaining the high character of his establishment as fashioned in the rank of "fashion's favored haunts," where the choicest gems of taste on the brightest creations of Parisian and native genius.
Having, through his buyer, made personal selections in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other leading cities, his present stock cannot fail to create a sensation amongst the
LADIES OF AMERICA,
for whom they are intended, and whose taste in such articles is now an established fact the world over.
From the immense collection of fashions, he thinks the following particularly worthy of distinction.
THE SPANISH CIRCULAR,
in rich Genoa Velvet, with gorgeous ornamentation of Machlin Lace and Bugles, and
"THE FREZZOLINI,"
composed of Russia Beaver Cloth, of an exquisite hue and most perfect in form.
In addition to his usual supply of FURS, he has this season an immense collection of the renowned
CROWN SABLE OF RUSSIA,
in every conceivable form, and ladies may, in confidence, rely on seeing nothing in this line in his establishment but the most genuine and perfect goods in every department.
Ladies, remember the opening day,
MONDAY, 21st instant.
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.,
Brandreth House,
near Broadway.

FALL OF 1857!!
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway,
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY MORNING,
SEPT. 21, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
RICH DRESS SILKS, IN FLOUNCES AND
ROBES A QUILLE, PURCHASED AT THE
RECENT AUCTION SALES,
AT 20 PER CENT. LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION!

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
1 case all wool Delaines, very fine, 31 cents.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, very fine, 31.
1 case Lupin's Bombazines, superfine, $1 25.
1 case Black and White Silks, 62½ cents.
Also, some great bargains in English, Irish and French Poplins, Valencias, &c. Call and examine.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 581 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

MOURNING SILKS!
MOURNING SILKS!!
$20,000 worth of Silks, consisting in part of Black Grosgrain, Ottomans, Bersehean, Gros de Rhyne, Taffetas, &c., some very select and recherche styles for half-mourning, designed and imported expressly for this house. Call and see them.
At W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 581 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

EVENING ROBES.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have just received a
MAGNIFICENT SELECTION
of new goods, suitable for EVENING DRESSES.
No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

CARPETING
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 341 Broadway,
opposite the Park.
Owing to our heavy importations and tightness in the money market, we are selling off our elegant stock of carpeting at a great sacrifice. Cash buyers will obtain great bargains.

RICH DRESS GOODS.
JAMES GRAY & CO. have now open a choice selection of
NEW FALL GOODS,
of their own importation.
No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GEORGE A. HEARN,
No. 426 Broadway,
HAS NOW OPEN,
A Superior Assortment of
REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR
LONG SHAWLS,
SQUARE SHAWLS,
AND SCARFS,
Some of which are the Finest
EVER PRODUCED,
And in all the Various Colors now worn.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.—E. S. MILLS & CO. have now in stock a splendid assortment of
CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, DUSTERS, &c.,
of their own manufacture, at very low prices, together with a full stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
purchased at the recent auction sales, to which they invite the attention of choice buyers, at 30 and 32 Chambers-st.

JAMES GRAY AND COMPANY HAVE JUST
OPENED A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF
REAL THREAD LACES
AND RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
containing some of the finest goods made.
No. 720 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

NORWICH POPLINS.
Yard-wide Satin striped, an entirely new article, for Ladies' wear only, at 62½ cents per yard.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS!!
In RICH TARTAN PLAIDS, a beautiful article
FOR CHILDREN'S WEAR.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO.,
No. 471 Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS.
UBSDELL, PEIRSON, LAKE & CO. will offer for sale, on Monday, Sept. 21, a large assortment of
PARIS DE LAINES, PRINTED MERINOES,
And EUGENIA PLAIDS,
No. 471 Broadway.

POPLIN ROBES A QUILLE,
At $12.
Also,
200 VALENCIA ROBES, at $5.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

RIBBONS.
A fine line, bought at the recent Auction Sales, will be offered on Monday, Sept. 21,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

FLOUNCED SILK ROBES
FROM AUCTION, at $25, worth $40.
Also,
100 BLACK FLOUNCED ROBES, at $20, worth $30.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner Mercer-st.

FLOUNCED M. DE LAINE ROBES A QUILLE,
Received per steamer *Persia*, will be opened on Monday, Sept. 21, 1857.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
A Full Stock, suitable for the Fall trade,
NOW OPEN.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WHITE GOODS, SLIGHTLY SOILED,
From the *Samuel Willetts*,
Will be opened onst retail Monday, Sept. 21,
At 50 per cent. under regular prices,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Will open on Monday, Sept. 21,
A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
OF
REAL LACES AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
Received per *Persia*,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE
has this day opened, for the convenience of strangers and visitors leaving the City, CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and FURS, Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
in CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and CIRCULARS, in all fabrics of the latest Parisian styles, at prices to suit the tastes and wishes of all,
WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,
Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!
DRESS SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
50 pieces all-Imperial Lyons Silk, a bargain.
10 bales new plaid Silks, 3c. 4c., 5c. 6c., and 8c.
Several thousand yards plain, stripe and brocade, all new style, from 6c. to 8c.
2 cases silk and wool Detail plaids, 10½c.
100 pieces yard-wide poplins, styles never before offered, 8c. 9c., worth prior 9c. 12.
The above are all new goods, and well worthy of notice. One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., 3 doors above Monroe.

NOVELTIES IN SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
Our impressive establishment is filled with the choicest styles that can be produced in the above goods.
INDIA, FRENCH AND VIENNA SHAWLS AND SCARFS
of the newest designs received by every steamer.
Exclusive styles of
ENGLISH, DRESS, AND EVENING CLOAKS,
in full assortment. CHARLES STARKE & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.
One block below St. Nicholas Hotel.

GRASS LINEN AND CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS AND BANDS FROM AUCTION.
200 dozen Grass Linen Handkerchiefs, at $1 20 per doz.
100 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, (fancy hems) at $1 20 per dozen.
Also, a large assortment of Bands.
AT ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICES.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS AND COLLARS FROM AUCTION.
200 French Embroidered Jaconet sets at $2, worth $4.
200 French Swiss Jaconet sets at $1 50, worth $3.
200 French Swiss and Jaconet Collars at $2 50 and $3, worth $5. BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

PIQUE, MARSEILLES, CAMBRIC, AND LINEN SETS AND COLLARS.
We are just in receipt of
An extensive and well-selected stock of
The above goods, at extremely low prices.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
recently belonging to the late firm of
LANE & PORTER
will be offered until entirely disposed of at a
STILL GREATER REDUCTION,
BARGAINS IN
SILKS, SHAWLS, WINTER CLOAKS,
MERINOS, DE LAINES, &c.

RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
Ostrich and Marabout Feathers,
Chenille and Velvet Bonnet Materials, &c.,
(At wholesale only, for cash.)
Are offered by HOMER & KETCHUM,
No. 316 Broadway,
corner of Pearl-st.

EMBROIDERIES,
From auction.
Several thousand COLLARS, SLEEVES and CHEMISETTES will be offered this morning, at less than HALF PRICE. One price only.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.

GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of fashionable
DRY GOODS,
At the store No. 767 Broadway,
G. B. WILLIAMS,
Proprietor,
Having purchased a large bankrupt stock in another part of the City, and with a view to remove there, as well as in consequence of the extraordinary pressure of the times and the utter stagnation of trade, has determined to relinquish the above business, and will offer his entire Stock of rich, new and fashionable dry goods at such an
EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION
As has scarcely ever been heard of. They consist, in part, as follows:
Silks, shawls, French merinoes, all wool Saxony plaids, muslin delaines, poplins, grenadines, alpacas, domestic goods, sheetings, shirtings, table damask, table cloths, napkins, Irish linens, flannels, embroideries, lace curtains, &c., &c., &c.
All of which must be disposed of in order to make An entire clearance of the whole stock, without regard TO ORIGINAL COST.
Sale will commence on Monday, Sept. 21. N. B.—Goods will be delivered in all parts of the City and suburbs. No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

GREAT SHAWL SALE THE PRESENT WEEK.
In consequence of the severe pressure in the money market, the subscriber has purchased for cash, and will offer at retail the following extraordinary bargains:
1,000 new style
Broché Bordered Shawls,
at three-and-a-half dollars.
1,500 very superior
Gold-Bordered Shawls,
at four-and-a-half dollars.
800 very beautiful
new style for present Fall
at eight dollars.
1,200 elegant Shepherd's plaid
rich colored Stella Border,
entirely new,
at nine dollars,
Together with a multitudinous array of rich Stella, Turnover, Broché and Cashmere Shawls of the very latest importation, all at equally moderate prices.
GEO. BULFIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK LYONS VELVETS,
AND
BLACK LYONS SILKS,
Suited for cloaks and Dresses,
Are now on sale at retail,
By the piece or yard.
'AT GENERAL WHOLESALE PRICES.
The subscriber having received the agency for the sale of these goods from one of the first manufacturers in France,
GEO. BULFIN,
No. 361 Broadway.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CLOAKS
For City retail trade,
Will be exhibited this week,
Both imported
And of the subscriber's own manufacture;
Embroidered Velvet Cloaks,
Plain Velvet Cloaks,
Beaver Cloth Cloaks,
Opera Cloaks, &c. &c. &c.
GEO. BULFIN, No. 361 Broadway.

IRISH POPLINS,
In PLAIDS, STRIPES, CHECKS, AND PLAIN.
Just received by JAMES CROPSEY,
No. 461 Broadway.

RICH SILKS.
Velvet Flounced Robes, Velvet Robes, with Side Bands.
Velvet Bayadere Robes. Silk Flounced Robes.
Rich Moire Antiques.
At JAMES CROPSEY'S,
No. 461 Broadway.

OPENING NEW STORE.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS are now ready to show an IMMENSE VARIETY of entirely NEW GOODS, many of them bought at auction for about half the cost.
Silk Robes, $16 to $30.
Silks equally cheap.
Plaid Poplins.
WOOL PLAIDS, POILE DE CHEVRES AND PRINDEN DE LAINES,
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

RIBBONS, RIBBONS, &c.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have purchased great quantities of RIBBONS very much below cost, and offer them equally cheap.
Embroideries in every style, Laces, Hosiery, and STELLA SHAWLS, PLUSH SHAWLS, CHENILLE SHAWLS.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
MILLER & GRANT have just received a splendid assortment of Paris Embroideries, of their own importation, and are offering
Point Aguille Sets and Collars,
of their Spring importations,
at an immense reduction.
No. 703 Broadway, 3 doors above 4th-st.

STRANGERS AND VISITORS
desiring to purchase CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and FURS, would do well to call at MACKENZIE'S before going elsewhere. Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st.,
Brandreth Building.

CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
A large and splendid assortment of the above-mentioned articles just opened, and for sale at WM. B. MACKENZIE'S, Nos. 204 and 206 Canal-st., for the convenience of strangers visiting the City.

MILLINERY.

RIBBONS FROM AUCTION,
AT THE NEW RIBBON STORE OF LEWIS P. TIBBALS,
No. 134 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. A large lot just received and for sale cheap for cash. Also, Flowers, Feathers, Head-Dresses and Head-Ornaments in great variety. Milliners from the country will do well to call and examine before purchasing.

MILLINERY.—MADAME FERRERO, No. 5 Great Jones-st., has just received a handsome assortment of Paris Fall and Winter Millinery, Flowers, Feathers, &c.

MME. DOUGAL, NO. 748 BROADWAY, will open her Fall and Winter bonnets, headdresses, &c., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

OPENING OF FALL MILLINERY, ON Thursday, Sept. 24, at No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.
E. M. HUBBARD & CO.

FRANK MILLER'S
LEATHER PRESERVATIVE,
And
WATER-PROOF OIL-BLACKING,
For sale by
R. B. DURKEE & CO., No. 181 Pearl-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE

$600. [illegible]

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDSON, a large, first-class mansion, just finished, built in the most massive, substantial and elegant manner, supplied with gas and water, thoroughly and tastefully finished throughout, and furnished with two hot-air furnaces. The view is and surpassed on the river. Carriage-house, out-houses, ice-house, &c., on the premises. Possession can be had very soon, and will be sold on favorable terms. Inquire of the Owner living House on same business day after 10 o'clock, at No. 49 GEORGE D. LYMAN, New-York.

TO LET—A HOUSE WITH 9 ROOMS AND ABOVE 4 lots of ground, for one or a term of years, in Brooklyn, within from 10 to 15 minutes' walk from Union Ferry, and about 100 feet from Fulton-av. For further particulars inquire of E. Y. or F. FOOTE, No. 194 South-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—ONE OF THOSE TASTEFUL TWO-story and basement brick cottage houses in West 24th-st., No. 225, between 8th and 9th-avs.; contains 10 rooms, has gas and fixtures in each room, water, water closet, court yard, vault, &c.; in excellent order. Rent $480 per annum. Would sell for $3,600, making annual rent about $385. Apply, from 7 to 9 o'clock, as above.

TO LET—A NEW HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA brick front, three stories high, basement, under-cellar, modern improvements. Immediate possession. No. 126 19th-st., near 2d-av. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 85 St. Mark's-place, or No. 70 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 630 Broadway. Apply to E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO., corner Broadway and Broome-st.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, ON FOURTH-ward, 24-av. Also, furniture for sale. Apply to FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

PART OF A FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY and attic house (first or second floors) to let, in Brooklyn, in a very desirable neighborhood, 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A small family occupy one-half. For terms, location, &c., address CHARLES, Box No. 2,418 Post-Office.

STEAM POWER TO LET—WITH SECOND and third floors, at No. 449 Water-st., suitable for manufacturing purposes, being well lighted, spacious, easy of access, and in a good location. Will be let on satisfactory terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, or C. & E. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—ONE LARGE ROOM ON THE THIRD floor, in the splendid white marble building over Taylor's upper saloon, No. 585 Broadway. Also, a store in Mercer-st., in the rear of same building. Apply to WILLIAM TAYLOR, in the saloon.

A GRACE CHURCH PEW TO RENT.—NO. 26 South transept. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT OR PURCHASE—A neat country residence in the immediate vicinity of the Sound, between Fairfield and Stamford; the closer to the water the more desirable. Address, with full particulars, COUNTRY PLACE, office of this paper.

FARMS FOR SALE.

HOMES FOR EMIGRANTS.—THE UNDERsigned is now prepared to furnish in any quantities from 100 to 1,000 acres good farming and grazing lands in Western Virginia, within 12 or 15 hours of Baltimore or Washington, and within 24 hours of Philadelphia or New-York. The lands are fertile and well timbered. The climate healthy, and so mild that sheep can be ordinarily wintered with very little and in favorable seasons without any feeding. The few scattered inhabitants are friendly to the settler, and will give them immediate the old-fashioned Virginia greeting. The lands will be sold to the first purchasers to the extent of 100,000 acres for one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre—one-fourth down, and the residue in one, two and three years, with annual interest at the rate of six per cent. For further particulars, inquire at the office No. 20 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar-st., opposite the Post-Office.
JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,
Secretary Emigrant Aid and Homestead Company.

WESTERN LANDS.—FOR SALE IN IOWA, Wisconsin, Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, for cash or exchange; terms liberal. Also, a valuable improved property in Texas. Particular attention paid to renting, selling, or exchanging houses and stores, manufactories in this City, Brooklyn, or towns adjacent, at the real estate office No. 39 William-st., room No. 10.
HOFFMAN & CO.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles,
At prices from $26 and upward.
WARREN WARD,
No. 377 Canal-st., (old No. 26.)
Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of School Officers of the 17th Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, until Monday the 28th September, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing and fitting up with proper school furniture the new Primary School building now being erected in Mott-st. in said Ward, in accordance with the plans and specifications on file in the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education. Each proposal must state the names of two responsible sureties. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals, if deemed for the public interest.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1857.
WALTER ROCHE,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
THOMAS CLARKE,
} Committee of Board of School Officers of 17th Ward.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enamel chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of this elegant and fashionable style of bedroom furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors at H. F. FARRINGTON'S warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

COTTAGE AND ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Superb suites, in every color, beautifully decorated, from $25 upwards, at the old manufactory, No. 496 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Goods carefully packed for the country. J. B. FREEDER.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSCH'S SHOW case warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st. and No. 87 Bowery. Cases made in every style, silver-plated, brass, rose and satin wood, mahogany, &c. N. B.—Old cases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMIDT & BROTHERS, manufactory and warerooms, No. 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and No. 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment on hand. Old show-cases taken in Exchange. Orders promptly executed.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF THE LATEST style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State. R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. Circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A SMALL PARlor suite, made to order, plain but substantial, in use but a short time. Address Q., Box No. 3,813 Post-Office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM ENGINE FOR SALE—ONE OF VERY superior finish, 60-horse power, entirely new, with hand wheel 14 feet diameter, weighing about 6 tons, will be sold with or without boilers; its duplicate may be seen in operation at No. 449 Water-st.; the owner of 15-horse power; has been in use six weeks; is well finished and in complete order. Apply to C. & E. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET—A LARGE AND PLEASANT ROOM, with power, at No. 238 West 15th-st., near 8th-av. Also, a Machine Shop, with all the tools necessary for machinery work. Inquire on the premises, No. 236 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—MUCH IMproved over last year's make. For sale by JOHN ALEXANDER, No. 34 Cliff-st., New-York. up-stairs.

MACHINERY.—A NEW OR NEARLY NEW steam engine wanted, about 50-horse power. Address, econ. L. E., Westford, Conn.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 74 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

INSTRUCTION.

F. B. S. F. INSTITUTE,
FRENCH, ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 128 Bleecker-st., corner of Sullivan-st.
The thirteenth session of this institution will commence on Monday, Sept. 21. For circulars, apply at the principal's residence, No. 128 Bleecker-st., or at the store of F. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway.

THE MISSES ROHR
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School, No. 32 West 31st-st., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 14.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,
No. 1,001 Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts., will re-open on Monday, Sept. 7.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—No. 218 6th-st., corner of Lafayette-pl. GEO. W. CLARK, JAMES FARMAN, Principals.
Application may be made at the Institution during the day or evening. Young gentlemen can be obtained at all times at the residences of Principals, Lafayette-pl. and 6th-st. Pupils may received at the beginning or end of any quarter. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, Lockwood, and Mason Brothers, No. 82 Canal-st., or at the Institution. Last month 27 pupils received. Testimonials of a highly desirable character.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—WM. H. LEGGETT'S former corner of Broadway and Bond-st., will be re-opened as LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway; ROE'S, No. 493 Broadway; EDGERS, No. 836 Broadway; or, after the 1st of September, at the residence of the Principal, No. 272 East 10th-st. The number of pupils is limited, and Mr. L. will continue to be aided by his well-known and efficient assistants, Messrs. DE L'OUEST, NELSON, GUILLAUDEU and COE. A Gymnasium is attached to the School.

MR. BINGHAM'S SCHOOL WILL BEGIN the next term on Wednesday, Sept. 9. The number will be, as heretofore, strictly limited to twenty young men, with preference for 5 or 6 sons of boys. Pupils are expected to be well versed in Latin Grammar, and examined previous to admission. Terms, $100 per annum. Circulars can be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of F. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 61 4th-av., near 9th-av., on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Her school circulars can be obtained at her residence; also at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 46 Wall-st., of R. BEMENT, Esq., No. 45 William-st., of R. N. HAVENS, Esq., No. 74 Nassau-st., and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway, and of Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 22 Broadway, reopened for the reception of pupils. WILTON A. RAND, principal, assisted by Mr. CHARLES A. KNOX, as principal's assistant. The case being a graduate of Yale, and the other of the Universities of Berlin and Paris, and both being experienced instructors, their union combines the advantages of American and European systems of training. For circulars, &c., apply at rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL, ELM PARK, LITCHFIELD, CONN.—Dr. JAMES RICHARDS and CHARLES A. SWIFT, A. B., (late of Yale College,) Principals. Location the healthiest in the Union. Instruction thorough, discipline strict, accommodations superior, and terms moderate. For information, address either Principal, or E. P. Peoples provided with an escort in and from Litchfield if desired.

MR. E. P. JENKS' SELECT CLASSICAL and Mathematical School will reopen, at No. 138 4th-av., Monday, Sept. 7. A Junior Department, connected with the School, under the care of Mr. A. Delaser, will be open for boys under the age of 12 years. For circulars and further particulars, apply as above, on or after the 1st of September.

REV. Dr. C. VAN NORMAN, A. M., LATE Principal Hasgrove Female Institute, will (D. V.) open a Select Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at No. 19 East 14th-st., near Union-square, on the 16th of September next. For full information as to aims, system of instruction, &c., attention is invited to his prospectus, to be had at the school, or by addressing the Principal.

PRIVATE EDUCATION.—NO. 993 BROADway, 2d floor. The classical, French and English school of the subscriber reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. Only a limited and select number of pupils is received, to whom a thorough and efficient education is imparted. For circulars and particulars, apply to, or address, as above, H. E. WIGGINS, A. M.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—No. 572 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, so far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S bookstore, No. 683 Broadway.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—PRIvate French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with large play-ground and Gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. Mr. LOUIS ERNST, late charge of a Hundred number of select boys only.

MUSIC.—H. SWIFT WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform his friends and patrons that he is now prepared to receive a few more pupils for instruction in vocal music and in the Piano-forte. Address at Mr. THURSTON'S BOOKS, No. 664 Broadway, or at his residence, No. 169 Duffield-st., Brooklyn.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERack, N. Y.—Male and female, board and tuition, $150 per year; stoves in students' rooms. Term opens Sept. 16. Gentlemen instructors in piano music, painting, and modern languages.
Rev. A. FLACK, A.M., Principal.

REV. H. DANA WARD'S INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, No. 25 West 23d-st., commences, Sept. 16, a new system of safe and highly approved course of instruction. Programmes at APPLETON'S, LOCKWOOD'S, RANDOLPH'S, and the Institute.

DRAWING AND PAINTING IN PASTEL, OIL AND WATER COLORS.—Mrs. E. PEARS, having withdrawn from the Packer Collegiate Institute, will be ready, after Oct. 1, to receive pupils at her own residence, Emerson-st., one block south of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Terms made known on application.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS re-opens Sept. 14, at No. 14 West 20th-st., fifth house west of 6th-av. There are two departments, Junior and Senior, of 12 each—the Junior for boys under 12. Circulars at No. 14 West 20th-st., or at Messrs. CARTER'S and LOCKWOOD'S bookstores.

MRS. GRILL'S BOARDING AND DAY School, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, will be reopened on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Applications can be made by letter, or at her house until Sept. 1, after which time she will be in town.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Madame BERGER'S French, English and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 128 Madison-av., between 29th and 30th-sts., reopens Sept. 15. Circulars with references can be had at the Institute. A private omnibus calls for pupils.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS WILL reopen, at No. 81 East 16th-st., Sept. 8. Mr. T. receives only such a number as he can teach himself in all the school hours, and to their improvement he gives his whole time and exertions.

MRS. HEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 28 and 30 West 16th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on Thursday, Sept. 10. Mrs. H. will be at home to receive parents and guardians who may wish to confer with her, on and after Sept. 1.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 394 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

MURRAY HALL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, French and English. No. 101 West 30th-st., near Broadway, New-York. Rector, Rev. J. J. ELMENDORF. The 20th session will commence Tuesday Sept. 15, 1857.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, No. 46 East 24th-st., near Madison-park, will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 15. Prospectus to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, UNION-square, will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 16. Young ladies, who expect to be regularly advanced with their classes, must be punctually present at the opening, and continue regularly to the end of the year.
GORHAM D. ABBOTT, Principal.

MME. CHEGARAY AND MME. PREVOST'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 East 20th-st., between Madison and 5th-avs. The above institution, conducted by Mme. CHEGARAY, assisted by her niece, Mme. PREVOST, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES TAYLOR WILL REOPEN their School for Young Ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors west from Washington-square, on Monday, Sept. 7.

MURRAY HILL COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Lexington-av., between 36th and 37th sts. Term commences Sept. 14. B. A. SMITH.

SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COUET, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 1.

MISS SPAULDING'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, Elizabethtown, N. J., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 8. Circulars may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway.

MADAME CHAURAND'S FRENCH AND English School for Young Ladies will be opened on Monday, Sept. 14, at No. 349 4th-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND ENGlish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 31st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 15.

MRS. O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, No. 33 West 33d-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

PROF. R. M. BROWN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH and Commercial School, No. 693 Broadway, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF Hudson River Institute, at Clavereack, N. Y., offers board and tuition for $150 a year. Term opens Sept. 16.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. ANDERSON, DON BERNARDO'S FRENCH and Spanish Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 1 Bond-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14.
MR. DON BERNARDO, formerly French, Spanish and Italian Professor at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., will be assisted by Professor DON BERNARDO, late Professor of French and Spanish at Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and by a full corps of competent teachers. Mr. DON BERNARDO will be in readiness on the 1st of September to receive pupils at his residence, No. 1 Bond-st., and on the 14th to commence the duties of the school. Circulars may be had at the bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON, LOCKWOOD, and at the residence of Mr. DON BERNARDO, No. 1 Bond-st.

$2 50 FOR WRITING SIXTEEN LINES, or 100 words, and a copy for imitation, in a fair, plain, business hand. Ladies and gentlemen may learn to write a fair, plain, business hand in fifty lessons, by devoting one hour each day to practice. Specimens of penmanship from pupils of this establishment may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State, Albany, and at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, Washington. Pupils received at any time. Call at or address PAYSON, DUNTON & SCRIBNER'S, No. 64 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Applications for pupils, or for the services of principals or assistants, may be made at the office of the undersigned, No. 562 Broadway, or addressed to the office of this paper. Parents and guardians will find it to their advantage to apply at the office of the undersigned for the services of teachers, as the facilities possessed by our office for the various departments of education, and for the appointment of teachers, are unsurpassed.
SMITH & BOYD, No. 562 Broadway.

PROF. E. E. GRIFFIN HAVING RETURNED to his Parlors and to Williams College, will resume his family, (at Williamstown, Mass.,) for more extensive preparatory or business, or college. Application apply to Prof. E. J. OWEN, of Trin. College, or E. W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway.

RAPID BUSINESS WRITING EASILY LEARNED.—Mr. POLHEMUS, Penman, will give instruction to ministers, students or merchants, who may desire to improve their chirography, in such a manner that the difference in one week, and give an elegant, rapid business style in the shortest possible time. Any person competent to write a fair hand can learn by devoting one hour each day and evening. Two per month receive the private lessons.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCR

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES — BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1 Merchants' Exchange, corner of Wall and Water-sts. SECOND SPECIAL SALE OF 1,000 LOTS OF BOOKS, ON TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, Sept. 22, 23, 24 and 26, at 10 o'clock each day, comprising a large and valuable collection of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, in every department of literature, including Bibles, Prayer Books, Illustrated Works, Gift Books, Juvenile Books, Poetry, Fine Bindings, Annuals, Albums, Portfolios, Engravings, Maps, Charts, Stationery, &c. Also, a large assortment of Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Inks, &c. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and may be had at the store. Sale to commence each day at 10 o'clock precisely.

SPECIAL AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—On THURSDAY, Sept. 24, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 67 Cedar-st., corner of Nassau, will be sold, a large assortment of Furniture, Carpets, &c., consisting in part of Rosewood and Mahogany Parlor Furniture, Rosewood Piano-fortes, Mahogany Sofas, Chairs and Rocking-chairs, Mahogany Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Tables, Crockery, Glass-ware, Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bedding, &c. Also, a lot of Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also, a lot of Second-hand Furniture, Carpets, &c. Also, a lot of Second-hand Furniture, Carpets